WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

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WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.
$3 00 at the end of three months.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

TO CLUBS OF

Five new subscribers, to one address,	$11 00
Ten, do. do. do.	20 00
Twenty, do. do. do.	38 00

No attention paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

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Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at $10 per square.

All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid and directed to the firm.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, by Rail Road, is due daily at 3 P. M. and close at 10 every night.

Southern Mail, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

Fayetteville Mail, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

Fayetteville Mail, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

Smithville Mail, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

Taylor's Bridge, Long Creek, Moore's Creek, Black River Chapel, and Harrell's Store Mail, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

Onslow Court House, Stump Sound, and Topsail Mail, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on
liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

MANTUA-MAKING.

MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE,
November 7, 1845

JAMES I. BRYAN,
Commission Merchant,
NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to
[30-tf] *HALL & ARMSTRONG.*

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

John S. Richards,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, R. W. Brown, Esq. } Wilmington, N. C.
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, Richards, Bassett & Aborn, A. Richards, Esq. } New York.
June 27, 1845. 41-tf

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, Wilmington, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
September 21, 1844. 1-tf.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COKE,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office, second door North of Market street, on the wharf, up stairs.
April 17, 1846 31

WHARFAGE.

NAVAL STORES or other produce will be received on Nutt's wharf at the regular rates. Vessels, Rafts, &c., laying at said wharf will be charged as above.
April 10, 1846. J. I. BRYAN. 30-tf.

DEEDS AND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE

RALEIGH
Classical, Mathematical and Military
ACADEMY.

Classical Department:
J. M. LOVEJOY, Preceptor.
Mathematical and Military Department:
W. F. DISBROW.

THE year will be divided into two Sessions of five months each; the first Session beginning on the first of January, and the second Session on the first of July.

It is the design of the precepter, that this Institution shall not be surpassed, in the advantages afforded for acquiring a thorough English, Classical and Mathematical Education.

Pupils will be prepared to enter the Junior Class of any College in the United States.

TERMS OF TUITION.

For English and Mathematical Studies, per Session, $15 00
For Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and Italian Language, per Session, 20 00

The advanced Classes may pursue the Studies of a lower Class, paying only for the Studies of the Class to which they belong.

Military Tactics taught to the Pupils, free of extra charge.

The design of the Military Department being to fit the Pupils to act, in case of emergency, as Officers, the West Point system of instruction will be carefully pursued, nor will the Army Tactics be departed from, in order to exhibit the boys for the benefit of the Institution or for any other purposes.

By an Act of the last Legislature, necessary arms and equipments are furnished by the State, but Parents who wish their children instructed in the Military Department, are required to provide them with the prescribed Uniform.

N. B.—Good board can be had in respectable families at $8 00 per month, and a few Pupils will be taken as boarders, by the Principal of the Academy.

REFERENCES:

Hon. George E. Badger,	Gen. Moye,
Hon Wm. H. Haywood,	Col. E. Yarbrough,
Hon. R. M. Saunders,	Charles L. Hinton,
Rev. D. Lacy,	L. D. Henry,
Hon. John H. Bryan,	Wm. F. Collins,
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel,	James B. Shepard,
Hon. Richard Hines,	H. W. Husted,
Dr. Baker,	E. P. Guion, Esqr's.

As the above-named, gentleman are well known in the State, I have given their names as references. They send their sons or wards to my school, and of course their opinions can be confidently trusted.
J. M. L.
Raleigh, April 17, 1846 31-11t

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

This Society will hold its future meetings, every Friday night in the Methodist Protestant Church, which will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock, promptly, thro' the summer.

The Auxiliary Washington Temperance Society will hold its meetings through the summer in the school house at the Dry Pond, Pottersville, every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.
51-12m

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, or habit of the system, viz:—

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pistules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life.—Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

This valuable Medicine is now used and universally approved by the most distinguished of the Medical Profession throughout our country, and, by its intrinsic medicinal value, the public generally (but the afflicted particularly) have been made acquainted with its usefulness, in the removal and cure of diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood. The Sarsaparilla is combined with other ingredients, all of which are held in the highest estimation by the most distinguished physicians.

As a mild aperient, antiseptic and tonic, it contains the three most useful properties of medicine. It purges, purifies and restores. Scrofula, Cancer, Leprosy, all Ulcers and Scrofulous Sores, all Diseases of the Skin, and all internal disorders not organic, but springing from a diseased circulation, give way before its hygeian influence.

The following interesting case is presented, and the reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

New York, April 22, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Gentlemen: Feeling it a duty due to you and to the community at large, I send you this certificate of the all-healing virtues of your Sarsparilla, that others who are now suffering may have their confidence established and use your medicine without delay.

I was troubled with a severe ulcer on my ankle, which extended half way up to the knee, discharging very offensive matter, itching, burning, and depriving me often of my rest at night, and very painful to bear.

I was recommended to use your Sarsaparilla by Mr. Jas. McConnel, who had been cured by it, and after using five bottles I was completely cured.

I have delayed sending you this certificate for one year since the cure was effected, in order to ascertain with certainty whether it was a permanent cure, and it now gives me the greatest pleasure to add that I have neither seen nor felt the slightest reappearance of it, and that I am entirely well.

Yours very truly, SARAH M'INTYRE,
240 Delancy street, New York.

Mobile, Ala. Nov. 28, 1845.

Messrs. Sands:—I deem it an act of justice to myself and the community at large, to relate the following fact, which occurred in our neighborhood in the latter part of July last. Jane C——, a young girl aged fourteen years was afflicted with an immense sore on the middle of her back, which defied all the treatment of medical skill.—As she was a friend of our family I employed all the means in my power endeavoring to relieve her, but in vain. At last some person mentioned to me your Sarsaparilla, and I immediately procured two bottles of Messrs. Mosely & Tucker, your Agents, in this city, which I gave to her. I called to see her the next day and she told me she had taken two doses and felt very much relieved. I laughed immoderately at this, but she said it was really so, and, gentlemen, in a word, in two weeks from the time she commenced using it, there was neither sign nor appearance of where the sore had been.

Yours, respectfully,
J. G. HOUSEMAN, 93 Dauphin-street.

For farther particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale, Druggists, 100 Fulton-st. N. Y.

Sold also by Wm. Shaw, Wilmington; E. J. Hale, Fayetteville; J. Disosway, Newbern; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh, N. C; E. B. Rothmaler, Georgetown, S. C.; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.
April 17, Sly

OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned having been elected Inspectors of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, beg leave to inform the makers of Tar and Turpentine, that they have associated themselves together, under the name and style of

LARKINS & CORBETT,

for the transaction of the Inspection business, and that they respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage; and promise, by industry, punctuality and fidelity, to endeavor to merit their favor.

Consignments to them shall meet with prompt dispatch.

☞Office in Mr. Nutt's building, Water street, up stairs.
WM. R. LARKINS.
JAS. L. CORBETT.
Wilmington, N. C., M27, 1846 28-1y

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
hipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN THE
CAMPHINE LAMP.

B. MURPHY & Co., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and of the State, to their improvemeut in the Camphine Lamp, which warrants them in saying, that for *half the money*, they will give *double tho light* of any Oil or Lard Lamp yet invented. These Lamps are especially worthy the attention of Trustees of Churches, Halls, and of Public Buildings in general, that require to be well lit. They manufacture every variety of Lamp, and have some of beautiful workmanship for the Centre Table, varying in price from $1 50 to $6.

Specimens may be seen by calling at the Counting House of Mr. Henry Nutt.
Wilmington, April 17, 1846. 31-12m

INSPECTION NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been re-appointed Inspectors of

NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS,

at the last term of the County Court of New Hanover, take this method of informing their country friends and Turpentine makers generally, that they are exactly ready to attend to all Inspection with which they may be favored, both for town and country.
JOHN S. JAMES,
M27 28-1y P. M. WALKER.

Just Received
AT
H. R. Nixon & Co.'s
CHEAP FAMILY GROCERY,
UNDER THE CAROLINA HOTEL,

BY the last arrivals from New York, every thing good to eat, come or send and see.

Jellies.	Wooden ware, all kinds,
Gooseberry;	Tin do do
Apple;	Stone do do
Grape;	Brooms do
Currant;	Tobacco do
Black Currant.	Table Salt;
Preserves.	Bird Cages;
Quinces;	Blacking and Brushes;
Plums;	Matches;
Grapes;	Wrapping Paper;
Cranberries;	Writing do
Cherries;	Ground Ginger;
Peaches;	Iron bound half bushels;
Pine Apple;	Nests do do
Canton Ginger;	Cayenne Pepper;
Strawberries.	Mudlers;
Syrups.	Lemon squeezers;
Ginger;	Cheese;
Raspberry;	Butter;
Strawberry;	Lard;
Lemon;	Fish Roes;
Pine Apple.	Bacon;
Brandy Preserves.	Mackerel;
Peaches;	Dried and Mess Beef.
Strawberries;	**Liquors.**
Goosberries;	Cog. Brandy;
Raspberries;	H. Gin;
Cherries.	Madeira Wine;
—	Port do
Horse Radish;	Pure juice Port Wine;
Pickles, all kinds;	Spanish Brandy;
Catsups do	American do
Sauces do	Apple do
Mustard do	Cincinnati Whiskey;
Pickled Lobster;	Common do
Fresh do	American Gin;
Hollibut, fresh;	N. E. Rum;
Sardines;	Cider Vinegar;
Pepper Sauce;	do Brandy.
Ground Pepper;	—
do Allspice;	Molasses;
do Cinnamon;	Barrels of Lard;
Sugars, all kinds;	Copperass;
Coffee do	Indigo;
Family Beef;	Allspice;
Smoked do	Race Ginger;
do Tongues;	Powder and Shot;
Salmon;	do in canisters;
Nutmegs.	Stoughton Bitters;

All of the above are fresh, and great pains have been taken in making the selection, for the sole use of those who will favor us with their custom.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24, 1846.

MITCHELL'S
POCKET MAP
OF
Texas, Oregon, and California,

A NEW copies of the above work, of the very latest edition, may be obtained at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

Coffee.

60 BAGS RIO COFFEE, just received per schooner Caroline and for sale by
May 8] HARRY & BRYANT.

CADDIS B. LUCK'S
NEW LOTTERY OFFICE,
Basement Rooms, under Eagle, corner of Main and 13th streets—Richmond, Va.
Drawings received every evening at 6 o'clock.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

I PRESENT below, to the patrons of FORTUNE'S HOME, the following grand display of Schemes for May, 1846. They are all good—but the Scheme for the 23d presents an extraordinary chance for a fortune—$60,000 Capital and 15 drawn ballots. Examine for yourselves, make your selection, and forward your orders to
C. B. LUCK, Richmond Va.

$30,000! $12,000!
Lowest 2 Number Prize $40.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 22, to be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, May 30, 1846. 75 Nos., 12 drawn.

GRAND CAPITALS:

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of		$4,000
1 "	12,000	1 "		3,000
1 "	8,000	1 "		1,993
1 "	5,000	30 "		1,000

Tickets $12, halves 6, quarters 3.

☞Remember, in purchasing by the package we always give in three tickets.

My friends and the public generally will please bear in mind that all prizes are in the hands of "LUCK."

Then for prizes please address C. B. LUCK.
Vender for D. PAINE & Co., Managers.

Persons ordering by the package in any of the above can deduct the price of three tickets.

The tickets in the above Loteries are received, and all orders addressed to Luck will meet the most prompt and confidential attention.

I have every day Lotteries from 1 to 20 dollars, and when a remittance is made to me, large or small, I will always invest in the most popular Lotteries on hand.

The drawings sent when requested to all who order from me.

On all letters enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, the postage, as usual, need not be paid. C. B. LUCK.
March 13th, 1845. 26

Plantation for Sale,

IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY, 12 miles from Wilmington, immediately on the Northwest River, the well known place CLARKMOUNT, is offered for sale. It contains about 300 acres of Upland, and 300 or 400 acres of Swamp Lands adjoining; 70 or 80 acres is under cultivation and well adapted to raising Corn, Ground Peas, &c. The place has a commodious dwelling with two brick chimneys, erected last year, with out-houses, &c. The Upland, not cleared, is well timbered with Pine and Hooppoles, and has 10,000 Turpentine boxes, cut last and the present season. It is a very elligible site for Manufacturing, being immediately on the river, between this and Fayetteville a factory would have the advantage of both markets, and be sufficiently removed from intemperance as to insure health to the operatives.—The water power is ample, a bold stream passes through the place to the river, with a handsome bluff half a mile in length, just the height for a wharf.

The swamp lands afford good winter pasturage for stock, and an abundance of Ashe and Oak wood, very handy to the water.

Seven or eight Negroes with stock of Cattle and Hogs, &c., will be sold with the place, if desirable. Apply on the premises to
H. J. WILLIAMS, or
J. I. BRYAN,
April 10, 1846. [30-tf] Wilmington.

25 HHDS. Bacon Sides;
6 " prime New Orleans Sugar;
150 sacks Salt;
10 hhds Molasses;
30 bbls prime New Orleans Molasses.
Just received and for sale by
M1 HALL & ARMSTRONG.

CARRIAGES.
Market Street, about 300 Yards above the Episcopal Church.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of
CARRIAGES,
of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,
Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture Harness, of every description; Saddles, Bridles, Trunks, &c. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, May 8, 1846. 34-1y

New Merchant Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers would inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has opened, in the store recently occupied by Mr. P. M. Luciani, next door to Dr. Shaw's Drug Store, and is now receiving a large and well selected stock of

GOODS,

consisting in part of French, English and American blue, black and fancy Cloths, fancy colored Cassimeres and Vestings. Also, an excellent assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing,

among which are every variety and style of Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests, all of which were got up under my own direction at the North, expressly for the Southern Market.

The Outfitting Department

has been selected with great care, and consists of Silk, Linen and Cotton Shirts & Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties, and every other article usually kept in his line, all of which will be offered *lower* than has ever before been offered in this market, for *Cash*.
SAMUEL BOYD & CO.

N. B.—The Cutting Department will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS D. BELL, who flatters himself, from long experience and strict attention to business, to be able to give general satisfaction.
May 22, 1846 36-y

Inspector of Naval Stores.

DUGALD A. LAMONT would respectfully inform the makers of Naval Stores that he was appointed an Inspector of these articles at the last term of New Hanover County Court. He would respectfully solicit from his friends and the community generally, a share of their patronage. He pledges himself that he will use the utmost dispatch in the transaction of all business entrusted to his care. He would also say that he will always be ready to render the seller any assistance in the disposal of produce.
Wilmington, May 15, 1846 35 tf

From the St. Louis American.

A TRUE STORY.

In the evening of the day on which Alice arrived at S——, a great experience meeting was to be held in one of the churches. Her friend who had become enthusiastic in the cause urged her to go to this meeting, which Alice did, although with a feeling of reluctance. The house was crowded above and below. The preliminaries usually appertaining to such meetings having been arranged, a brief opening address was made by one of the ministers. A reformed man then related his experience with great effect. After he had finished there was a pause of nearly a minute. At length a man, who had been seated far back with his face partly turned from the audience, arose slowly and moved to the front of the stage.

A half suppressed exclamation escaped Alice, as her eyes caught the well known features of him who had been her husband, while a quick thrill ran through her. Then her frame trembled in accord with her fluttering heart. The face of Mr. Delancy had greatly changed since she had last looked upon it. Its calm dignified elevation had been restored, but with what difference? What before was cheerful was sad, very sad. 'Mr. President,' he began in a broken voice, 'although I had consented at your urgent solicitation, to address this large assembly to night, yet I have felt so strong a reluctance to doing so, that it has been with the utmost difficulty I could drag myself forward.—But I had passed my word, I could not violate it. As to relating my experience, that I do not think I can venture upon. The past I dare not recall. Would to heaven that just ten years of my life were blotted out.'

The speaker paused a moment, already much affected. Then resuming in a firmer voice, he said:

But something must be said of my own case, or I shall fail to make that impression on your minds that I wish to produce.

Pictures of real life touch the heart with power, while abstract presentations of truth glitter coldly in the intellectual regions of the mind and then fade from the perception like figures in a diorama.

Your speaker once stood amongst the first members of the bar in a neighboring State.—Nay, more than that—he represented his county for three years in the Assembly of the Commonwealth. And more than that still—occupied a seat in Congress for two Congressional periods.

At this announcement the stillness of death prevailed the crowded assembly.

'And yet more than all that,' he continued, his voice sinking into a low thrilling tone—'he once had a tenderly loved wife and two sweet children. But all these honors—all these blessings have departed from him,' he continued, his voice growing louder and deeper in his efforts to control himself. 'He was unworthy to retain them! His constituents threw him off because he had debased himself and disgraced them. And worse than all—she who had loved him devotedly—she who had borne him two dear babes, was forced to abandon him, and seek an asylum in her fathers house. And why? Could I become changed in a few short years? What power was there so to abase me that my fellow being spurned, and even the wife of my bosom turned away heart-stricken from me? Alas my friends, it was a mad indulgence in mockery! A very demon—a Circe, changing the human into the bestial. But for this I were now an honorable and useful representative in Congress, pursuing after my country's good, and blessed in the home circle with wife and children. But I have not told you all. After my wife seperated from me, I sank rapidly.

A state of perfect sobriety brought too many terrible thoughts. I therefore drank more freely, and was rarely, if ever, from under the bewildering effects of partial intoxication. I remained in the same village for some years, but never once saw her during that time—nor a glimpse of my children. At last I became so abandoned in my life, that my wife, urged on by her friends no doubt, filed an application for a divorce, and as a cause could easily be shown why it should be granted, a separation was legally declared. To complete my disgrace, at the next Congressional canvass, I was left off the ticket, as unfit to represent the district. I left the country and State where I had lived from my boyhood up.

Three years have passed since then.—For two years of the period I abandoned myself to the fearful impulse of the appetite I had acquired. Then I heard of this new movement—the great Temperance cause. At first sneered, then wondered, listened at last, and finally threw myself upon the great wave that was sweeping onward, in the hope of being carried by it far out the reach of danger, and I did not hope with a vain hope. It did for me all and more than I could have deemed. It set me once more upon my feet—once more made a man of me. A year of sobriety, earnest devotion to my profession, and fervent prayer to Him who alone gives strength in every good resolutions has restored to me much that I have lost—but not all—not the richest treasure that I proved myself unworthy to retain—not my wife and children. Ah! between myself and these the law has laid its stern impassable interdiction. I have no longer a wife; no longer children; though my heart goes out towards these dearly beloved ones with the tenderest yearnings. Pictures of our early days of wedded love are ever lingering in my imagination. I dream of the sweet fire-side circle; I see ever before me the once placid face of my Alice, as her eyes looked into my own with intelligent confidence. I feel her arms twine about my neck; the music of her voice is ever sounding in my ear.'

Here the speaker's emotions overcome him. His utterances became choaked, and he stood silent, with bowed head and trembling limbs. The dense mass of people were hushed into an oppressive stillness, that was broken here and there by half stifled sobs. At this moment there was a movement in the crowd. A single female figure, before whom every one appeared instinctivey to give way was seen passing up the aisle. This was not observed by Delancy, until she had come nearly in front of the platform on which he stood. Then the movement caught his ear, and lifting his eyes, they instantly fell on Alice—for it was she that was pressing onward—he bent forward towards her with sudden uplifted hands and eager eyes, and stood like a statue, until she had gained the stand and advanced quietly to his side. For a moment the two stood thus, the whole audience, thrilled with the scene, were upon their feet and bending forward. Then Delancy opened his arms, and Alice threw herself upon his bosom with a quick, and wild gesture. Thus for the space of a minute they stood—every one fully, by a singular intuition, understanding the scene.—One of the ministers then came forward, and gently separated them.

'No, no' said Delancy, 'you must not, you cannot take her away from me,'

'Heaven forbid that I should do that!' replied the minister. 'By your own confession, she is not your wife.'

'No, she is not,' returned Delancy mournfully.

'But she is ready to renew her vows again,' Alice said, smiling through her tears, that now reigned over her face.

Before that large assembly, all standing, and with few dry eyes, was said in a broken voice, the marriage ceremony that gave Delancy and Alice to each other.—As the minister, an aged man with thin white locks, finished the rite, he laid his hands upon the heads of the two he had joined in holy bonds, and lifting up his aged eyes, that streamed with drops of gladness, he said in a solemn voice;

'*What God hath joined together, let not* RUM *put asunder.*'

'Amen!' was cried by the whole assembly, as with a single voice.

Management of Colts.—Weaning.—Let the colt run with his dam until taken into winter quarters in the stable, then tie mare and colt in the same stall, but in such manner that the colt cannot suck except when he is loosed for that purpose, once a day until the mare is dried of her milk. Feed him alternately with oats, shorts, or roots once or twice a day, and all the good hay he will eat. Give him plenty of exercise twice a day, in leading to water; curry or card him clean daily, and let him be well bedded with straw.

To wash Calicoes—Infuse three gills of salt in one gallon of boiling water, and put the calicoes in while hot, and leave it till cold and in this way the colors are rendered permanent and will not fade by subsequent washing—so says an exchange, on the authority of a lady who has often tried the recipe.

GALLANT EXPLOIT.

The Newark Daily Advertiser has received a letter from a correspondent at the camp, giving the following details of a gallant capture by a young man from Newark, Gilbert Dudley, son of a constable in Newark, and aged only nineteen years: Returning two days ago from one of our most advanced pickets, whither he had been sent to convey orders, he came unexpectedly upon two Mexican soldiers, who had, apparently, just rowed across the river, and were refreshing themselves in a cool shade, having placed their muskets in thoughtless security against a neighboring tree. Gilbert was equal to the emergency; he sprang to the muskets, threw one upon the ground and stepped upon it, while with the other he menaced the lives of his opponents. They cowered beneath his eagle glance, and reluctantly pursued the course which he indicated.

He carried the two muskets upon his left shoulder, drew his sword as a sort pacificator, and thus marched them at a respectful distance in advance straight into camp!

Much valuable information was gathered from them, after which they were blindfolded, led out of the camp and set at liberty.

Anecdote.—As a stiff old nobleman lay on death bed, his chaplain, thinking to comfort him, said, 'You will be a citizen of a better country.'

'No, never!' stammered the dying man, 'I am and will be a nobleman.'

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, May 29, 1846.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JAMES B. SHEPARD,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY CANDIDATES.

FOR THE SENATE,
WILLIAM S. ASHE.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
EDWARD D. HALL.

FOR SHERIFF,
OWEN FENNELL.

NEW-HANOVER CANDIDATES.

The Democratic candidates, whose names appear at the head of our paper, will address the people of New Hanover County at the following places and on the following days:

Rocky Point, 29th May,
Holly Shelter, 30th "
South Washington, 1st June,
Piney Woods, 2d "
Long Creek, 3d "
Moores' Creek, 4th "

They will endeavor to visit the remaining districts of the county, previous to the day of election. Captains of the above districts, if convenient, will confer a favor on the candidates by calling out their respective companies on the above stated days.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

Yesterday's Southern mail brings us New Orleans dates up to the 22d inst. The only intelligence which we find is the arrival of the Alabama, which left Brazos Santiago on the evening of the 19th inst. We give the intelligence as we find it in the New Orleans Bulletin of the 22d inst.

Examination at the Odd Fellows' School.

The annual examination of the pupils of this institution commenced on Tuesday last, and was continued until the evening of Thursday. We had the pleasure of being present at intervals during the examination, together with a number of ladies and gentlemen. The female department numbers about seventy pupils, and is under the charge of Miss Richardson, as principal, and Miss Sarah Ellis, as assistant teacher. We were much pleased with the recitations of the young ladies. We marked with much satifaction the order and decorum which prevailed during the day—one of the best evidences we know of, that the young ladies who have charge of the School are well qualified for discharging the important duties confided to them. We did not pay that strict attention to the *business* of the examination which would enable us to enter into details. We noticed, however, that great and marked improvement had taken place in most of the studies since our last visit. The recitations in Geography were really excellent. We know that many of those little Misses would have put their mamas and papas to the blush. We were shewn some beautiful specimens of drawing, which were really excellent, taking into consideration the short time the pupils have been using the pencil. Each pupil read an original composition; and really if they were all written by thhmselves, (and we have no reason to believe otherwise,) they evinced a developement of mind which is rarely met with at such an early age.

The examination of the Male Department, which numbers some ninety pupils, and is under the charge of Mr. McGinney as principal, and Mr. Ballard as assistant teacher, commenced on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. The examination of this department was most satisfactory to the patrons and friends of the institution. The exhibitions on the "black board" were far beyond what we were prepared to witness. The lightning-like rapidity with which these little fellows work out sums in Algebra, and demonstrate problems in Geometry, would really astonish many whose names are honored with Collegiate degrees. We were present during the recitations in Grammar, Geography, and History, and can say, with truth, that they were capital. If grown folks wish to find out how much they have forgot, or may be, how little they ever knew about such matters, they have only to pay Mr. McGinney's school a visit. We must confess we don't pretend to understand the system of teaching adopted in this school, but if we are to form an estimate of it from its results, it must be a good one.

The examination was attended by a number of ladies and gentlemen, all of whom were delighted. Indeed, we know of no exhibition which affords more interest to the mind of maturity than the development of the faculties of the rising generation.

We will not be able to speak of that part of the performances which is to come off to-day, (Thursday) but suppose that it will be even more interesting than that of Tuesday and Wednesday, as the boys are to declaim, and the whole, boys and girls, are to sing several songs.

We think the Trustees ought to be thankful that they have been enabled to retain the services of the present teachers. Under their management, the school cannot fail to be prosperous.

It was said that an apparent apathy as regards the state of affairs on the Rio Grande, prevailed in Texas, on the arrival of the intelligence that the Mexicans had crossed that river. This was commented upon in a deprecatory manner by some of the New Orleans editors. We see in the Picayune the following reasons assigned for this state of things, by a Texan correspondent of that paper. The writer says that when the news arrived in Houston that Gen. Taylor was partially surrounded, and that the Mexicans were on our soil, the Texans would not credit it, as they had been so often hoaxed before by rumors of Mexican invasion. Besides, said the Texans, even suppose it to be true, Gen. Taylor has three thousand troops, and he can easily whip ten thousand Mexicans, and if necessary, he can use up 5,000, so that there is no danger. This is the way they chat in Texas, and they ought to know something about the matter there.

A wag being called upon to translate the following Latin sentence, "*Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus,*" rendered it thus—"He that will lie in a sulky, will lie in an omnibus." That's a precocious boy, and he may take our hat.

An Unbroken Front.

Our readers will remember that the Democratic State Central Committee were to take final action on the conflicting claims of Messrs. Shepard and Leak, on Monday, the 18th inst. In our last paper, we announced in a postscript, the result of that final action. And here we cannot refrain from congratulating the Democratic party on the propitious termination of the difficulty which has embarrassed our ranks during the two past months. Again we present to the enemy an unbroken front. Now we will march up to the contest in one solid phalanx, bearing aloft the standard on which are inscribed our principles, with a full and a confident faith, that it will wave in triumph over the whole length and breadth of our State ere the Sun of the first Thursday in August shall have gone down in the West. We say we have the fullest confidence in the result; for we cannot believe but that the principles of our party, when known and understood by the people of North Carolina, will meet with their cordial and cheerful support. We believe that North Carolina is this moment a thoroughly Democratic State, and that it only requires each and every member of our party to do his duty in order to demonstrate this fact to the world. Did not the election in August last prove beyond a shadow of doubt, that the Democratic party had a majority in the popular voice of the State? Undeniably it did. Has any thing occurred since then to change this state of things? On the contrary, every thing has tended to increase our strength. The manner in which the affairs of the Nation have been conducted since the Democratic party have had control of the Administration has been so happy and so glorious for the whole country, that many who were hitherto blinded by party prejudice, and deceived by Whig clamor, have thrown off the shackles of Federalism and are now openly and avowedly good sound Democrats. From every part of the State too, we are constantly receiving the most gratifying intelligence. The Democratic party are bringing out their strongest men in the various counties, a very important point. Mr. Shepard, our gallant leader, is canvassing the State thoroughly, and wherever he goes he makes the most favourable impression. Every thing is going on bravely. We have the very best prospects for success, if we we only do our duty. Let us forget past differences; let us bury them in oblivion, and let us join heart and soul in furthering the common cause. Mr. Leak, in his letter which will be found below, gives us a glorious example. In a spirit of devoted patriotism, for which he has our heartfelt thanks, he comes out like a man, and lays aside every personal consideration and devotes himself to the party. Will not his friends follow this glorious lead? We know they will. Below we give, from the Raleigh Standard, the details of the action which the Central Committee took on the 18th instant:—

RALEIGH, May 18, 1846.

To the Democracy of North Carolina:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee this day held, the respective claims of Messrs. Leak and Shepard having been again placed before that body, on counting the votes JAMES B. Shepard, Esq. of Wake, was duly nominated as the Democratic Candidate for Governor of North Carolina; and as the organ of that Committe, I hereby announce to you that result.

Permit me, fellow-citizens, most respectfully to express the earnest hope, that all differences of opinion, among ourselves as to *men*, will be speedily buried and forgotten, and that the Republicans of North Carolina, united upon *principles*, will now move forward as one body, and under one common banner, to the achievement of a brilliant and glorious victory. Let the motto of the campaign be: "We CAN and we WILL."

JOSIAH O. WATSON,
Chm'n Dem. State Committee.

RALEIGH, May 18, 1846.

WALTER F. LEAK, Esq.,

DEAR SIR: At a Meeting of the Democratic State Committee held this day, your name and the name of Mr. Shepard having been again before that body, Mr. Sheppard was duly nominated as the Democratic Candidate for Governor of North Carolina. I deem it respectful to you, and a part of my duty as Chairman of Committee, to apprize you of the result.

With many wishes for your happiness and welfare, I am dear Sir, Truly yours,,
JOSIAH O. WATSON,
Chm'n Dem. State Committee.

RALEIGH, May 18, 1846.

JOSIAH O. WATSON, Chm'n, &c.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, announcing the decision of that Committee as between James B. Shepard and myself, has been received; and although it calls not for a reply, yet such may not be considered (under all the circumstances) as obtrusive.

Prompted by an earnest desire to avoid a rupture in our party, and to heal a breach which threatened the success of our principles, I was induced to submit to Mr. Shepard the proposition which has called your body together.

The Committee having now acted, and that decision through you, being made known I should be untrue to the whole principles of my life, if I did not cheerfully acquiesce in the nomination made. I have always been ready to conform to the wishes of my party, when fairly expressed, and I now the more willingly consent to the sacrifice required, from the consideration that the post assigned me has been given by those whose motives are unquestioned, and whose judgment I had deliberately invoked. Principles, and not men have hitherto been a part of my political creed, nor shall it be less so, when brought to bear against my self.

In conclusion allow me to say I sincerely hope that nothing may arise on the part of our respective friends, which will have the least tendency to probe a wound that ought to cicatrize, or to awaken animosities that should slumber; but on the contrary, the animating principle may be: "A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull *all together.*" Nothing short of this can redeem the "Old North State" from her present political alliance, which I hold to be as unnatural to her position as it is inimical to her interests.

Respectfully, your ob't servant,
WALTER F. LEAK.

Will Democrats War with Democrats?

This will be a short article, but in it we will speak plainly, and we respectfully ask *all* our readers to peruse it calmly, and reflect upon it seriously. We ask the question, will Democrats war with Democrats? Is it possible that we cannot agree amongst ourselves? We learn that in some one or two counties in this district, whose names we forbear to mention, at least for the present, there is likely to be some difficulty in our own ranks. We learn, with feelings of pain, that in these counties where regular action has been taken by the party, and where Democratic candidates have been brought out by public meetings and conventions, that there is a disposition on the part of some members of the party, whose feelings, whims, prejudices and caprices, are not suited to a T, which prompts them to embarrass party organization and endanger success, by a misguided, and in our opinion, factious opposition, to the regular nominees of the party. Is this right? Is it patriotic? Is it in accordance with the doctrine of "every thing for the cause, and nothing for men." In the name of heaven, can it be expected that the views of each individual will be suited in bringing out candidates? And because the candidates, regularly brought out by the party, do not, in all respects, suit the notions of each voter, must that voter kick up in the traces and create divisions and dissensions in the party. Let us reflect that we are not voting for men, but for principles, and let us not permit personal considerations to influence us in our course. No cause can possibly be successful, unless there is a cordial and harmonious action on the part of its supporters. Let us, then, like "a band of brothers joined," resolve to fling from us, as we would some unholy thing, that feeling which would prompt us to sacrifice the best interests of our party at the shrine of personal feeling. Let us reflect that we have a common enemy to fight, and that that enemy is watching with Lynx-like eye every tender spot in our ranks, ready to take the earliest and most decisive advantage of it. We shall touch upon this subject again, should circumstances render it necessary.

Error Corrected.—We wish to correct an error into which the editor of the last Wilmington Journal has fallen with regard to the communication of "A Democrat" in the Carolinian of the 9th. That communication was from a citizen of Richmond county, and not Cumberland, as he stated. It was very natural for him to make this error, as the communication did not state where it was from. We should like him to correct the mistake.

North Carolinian.

The editor of the "last Wilmington Journal," and of the *first Wilmington Journal too*, has been informed through a private source, that the writer of the communication under the signature of "A Democrat," which appeared in the Carolinian of the 9th, and upon which we made some strictures in the Journal of the 15th, was written by a citizen of Richmond county. The writer, of course, will now see the impropriety of his course, since he has read the patriotic letter of Mr. Leak. We are glad that we were in "error" as regards the location of "A Democrat."

THE PROCLAMATION.

We publish in to-day's paper, Gov. Graham's proclamation, made in response to the circular issued from the War Department, which will be found in another column. North Carolina is only called upon for 777 men. We feel certain that this number will be immediately filled up by volunteers. We would be willing to bet, that is, if we did such things, that thrice the number of volunteers can be raised in North Carolina in ten days. Let the companies be made up forthwith, so that His Excellency may send on the enrollment to the Secretary of War, as soon as possible. *Nunquam non paratus* should be the maxim of the chivalrous sons of the Old North State, in an emergency like the present.

Popular Feeling.

If any calculations have ever been based, by our foreign enemies, upon the divisions in popular sentiment, on questions of internal or even external policy, which are so constantly and so fiercely waged in the United States, which might give them hopes that this country would present a scene of distracted councils and divided energies, when brought into collision with foreign powers—these must be entirely dissipated by the bright and noble spectacle which our country presents at the present moment. From one end of the Union to another—from the land of the Pilgrim fathers, to the shores of the Gulf of Mexico—from the Atlantic wave to the Rocky Mountains, one mighty torrent of popular feeling is sweeping over the land. Our country has been insulted by a foreign nation—our soil has been invaded by a foreign and hostile soldiery, and a spirit of indignant patriotism has been aroused, which clearly evinces that, in prosecuting the war with Mexico, but one spirit, one heart, and one feeling, animates the American nation.

From every city and hamlet—from hill and from valley, our brave and patriotic citizen soldiers are rushing to the scene of action, eager and anxious to pour out their life blood, if need's be, in defence of our country, and in avenging her wrongs. In another column of to-day's Journal, will be found an order from the War Department, calling upon the Governors of States to make a draft of the militia, and hold them in readiness, to be called into actual service at a moment's warning. Now we predict that it will not be necessary to make a draft in any State in the Union. The numbers requisite will be filled up by volunteers, as soon as the proclamation is promulged. We will answer for North Carolina, at any rate. No draft will be necessary in the Old North State.

Our exchange papers are filled with accounts of public meetings, in which citizens of all classes and all political faiths participate, in which resolutions are adopted approbatory of the course pursued by our government, and at which, services are tendered to assist in prosecuting the war. There are, it's true, amongst the Whig leaders, some so recreant to every feeling which should animate the patriot's bosom, as to denounce their own country and take sides with her enemies—some genuine descendants of the traitors of 1812, who, if they dared, would enact a repetition of the scenes of that day. Thank God, they are but few, and their example is not followed by the masses of the Whig party.

The whole country is in arms. This is no figure of speech. It is literally true. Amongst other demonstrations of popular feeling, we notice in the New York papers, an account of a meeting which was held there on the 20th inst., at which there were twenty thousand persons present. It was a glorious spectacle. Resolutions of the most patriotic nature were adopted with acclamation. The work goes bravely on. Will North Carolina be found wanting? We answer no.

How ought the War to be Conducted?

Now we know that we are an humble individual, and that some of our readers may think that we are meddling with matters entirely beyond our depth, in taking upon us to give an answer to the above question. But every one has a right, in this country, at least, to form his own opinions on all subjects of public interest, yea, and to express them too, so here goes for ours.

Never did father Shakspeare pen a more sensible piece of advice, than what is contained in the following lines:

"Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel: but being in,
Bear it that the opposer may beware of thee."

Most certainly the advice contained in the first clause of the sentence has been most pertinaciously and strictly adopted and acted upon by the United States, in her relations with Mexico. Never did any nation exhibit a stronger disposition to avoid the last dire resort, than has the United States of America. But the die is now cast. We have entered upon the quarrel, and it is equally our policy and our duty to follow up the admonition conveyed in the last clause, to the very letter.—The sword is drawn, let the scabbard be thrown away. We have borne with so much at the hands of Mexico, that we really believe she has mistaken our magnanimity for weakness and pusillanimity. Let us, then, at once convince her of her error. It is not enough that we have driven Arista beyond the Rio Grande. We must carry the war into Africa, and shew Mexico that if we are not easily provoked to extreme measures, when we are once aroused we have both the means and the disposition to prosecute these measures with vigor and effect. We think it would be the wisest policy, as well for Mexico as the United States, for the latter to bring the war to a speedy and a successful close at once. We go then for the President's calling into requisition the whole of the ample means which Congress has placed at his disposal, if necessary, and for the ending of the war in one campaign.—In the end, this course will save the country both money and blood. It will have another good effect. It will bring Mexico to her senses. It will enable us to settle matters with her at once, and in a way advantageous to the United States. Besides, at a moment like the present, when we have a controversy with Great Britain, it is of the very first importance that the war on our Southern frontier should be brought to a speedy close. Our voice, then, is for the most vigorous prosecution of the war. Let an army of forty or fifty thousand men be as speedily as possible concentrated on the banks of the Rio Grande, and let this army invade Mexico. Let her feel our power on her own soil, and let us not sheath the sword till we dictate the terms of a peace within the walls of her capital. Such, we think, is the only course for our government to pursue, and this course, we feel confident, will meet with the approbation of the people of the United States. What says the reader?

Will England Protest?

We are heartily sick of hearing the surmises and the speculations which our Whig friends indulge in, as to what England will do, and what England will say, if we adopt this or that line of policy in conducting our foreign relations. There seems to be a feverish anxiety to ascertain how far our course may please Great Britain. Will we never get out of leading strings? Will we never arrive at years of discretion, when we can judge for ourselves, and act for ourselves too? Are we never to forget that we are no longer dependencies of the British empire, but that we are a free and independent confederation of sovereign States? The Whigs are threatening us, that if we cross the Rio Grande and attempt to march towards the Mexican capital, that Great Britain will enter her solemn protest against the proceeding. Well, let her, if she chooses. Suppose she were to protest against our remodeling the present tariff bill, would we not laugh at her? She has no more right to protest against our crossing the Rio Grande, than she would have to interfere in one of our elections. This Federal clamor is only an echo of the treasonable grumblings of the Hartford Convention. Besides, there is no fear of England's interference. Her statesmen have too much sense to embroil their own country in war without some good reason, and here none exists. However, if she is fool enough, let her protest. This is our notion about the matter. When the United States has adopted a course and knows she is right, we hope the day is past when the protest of the whole world will make her alter one iota of its tenor.

The Thermometer has been standing at 90 and 92 in the shade, during the present week.—*Hot.*

Privateering.

Some of our folks, particularly those connected with commerce, seem to be very much frightened by the idea that our shipping will be cut up by Mexican privateers. Well, now, "with the lights before us," we do not think that there is any great cause for alarm. In the first place, we don't think that Mexican citizens have either the means or the energies to fit out privateers; and even supposing they had, we think that with the naval force which the United States now has in the Gulf of Mexico and along the Mexican coast, they could not make a single prize. Another thing, suppose a Mexican privateer were to make a prize, where would she carry it? We should like to see her attempt to carry it into one of her own ports. Why, the United States can blockade every Mexican port before the lapse of a month. Prizes can't be carried into neutral ports; every one knows that. What, then, would her privateers do with their prizes? We have not, for our part, the slightest fear that our commerce will be injured by Mexican privateers. It is a fact, however, that some of our good citizens are frightened out of their propriety on the subject. The clamor has been raised by Whig papers, and for a partizan purpose.

THE HOME SQUADRON.

We perceive by a despatch from Commodore Connor, commanding the home squadron, dated "Off Brazos Santiago, 13th May," and published in the Union of the 26th, that he thinks the presence of the squadron at the mouth of the Rio Grande is no longer necessary. After speaking of the brilliant victories achieved by our army on the 8th and 9th instants, & the state of comparative security in which our army now is, he concludes with the following sentence:

"This event, (the victory of the 9th,) with the arrival to-day of nearly one thousand volunteers from New Orleans, has placed the army in perfect security. It is my intention to despatch such vessels of the squadron as are not in immediate want of water, to blockade the Mexican ports—leaving the Lawrence to cruise in this neighborhood, for the protection of the vessels engaged in furnishing the army with supplies."

Terrible Tornado.—The beautiful village of Grenada, in Miss., containing a population of about 1500 souls, was visited on the 8th inst., by a most terrible Tornado. It commenced about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and swept private houses, public edifices, and trees before it, as if they were but dry withered leaves of the forest. The amount of property destroyed, is considerable. The most disastrous part of the affair, however, is the loss of human life. Some fifteen persons were killed, and a great many more seriously injured.

We see from the New Orleans papers of the 22d inst., that the Legislature of Louisiana has appropriated $200,000 more for the purpose of raising and fitting out troops for the Rio Grande. This is glorious.

From the Washington Union.

Circular to Governors of States.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
May 19, 1846.

SIR: I have the Honor to enclose a copy of an act of Congress, authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers.

It will be perceived that all the officers with volunteers taken into the service of the United States under this act, are to be appointed and commissioned, or such as have been appointed and commissioned, in accordance with the laws of the State from whence they are taken: and that the volunteers received into service are to have the organization of the army of the United States. For this exact organization, so far as relates to companies, battallions, and regiments, please see the memorandum appended to the law herewith [marked A] to both of which particular attention is requested. Under the discretion allowed him, the President has decided that the number of *privates* in all volunteer companies shall be limited to sixty-four.

On the part of the President I have to request your excellency to cause to be enrolled and held in readiness for muster into the service of the United States, the following volunteer corps: [See tables B and C.]

Due notice will be given your excellency when their services will be required, at which time an officer or officers of the army will be sent to muster them into service; at such place or places as may be designated, where the inspecting and mustering officers will be instructed to receive no man under the rank of commissioned officer who is in years, apparently, over forty-five or under eighteen, or who is not in physical strength and vigor; nor the horse of any volunteer not appearantly sound and effective, with the necessary horse equipage or furniture.

It is respectfully suggested that public notice of these requirements of law may prevent much disappointment to the zealous and patriotic citizens of your State, multitudes of whom, the President cannot doubt, will be eager to enroll themselves.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

To the Governors of Main, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Verginia, North Carolina-South Carolina, Louisiana, Mitchigan, Florida,,

[For the quota from each of these States see table marked B.]

A similar circular was addressed, on 16th May, to the governors of Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Texas, for organization, at the earliest practicable period, the quotas as shown in table marked C.

[MEMORANDUM—A]

Memorandum of the organization of volunteer corps under the act of 13th May, 1846.

A company of cavalry, or mounted men, will consist of—

1 captain,
1 first lieutenant,
1 second lieutenant,
4 sergeants,
4 corporals,
2 buglers,
1 farrier and blacksmith, and
64 privates, as established by order of the President.

A regiment of cavalry, or mounted men, will consist of—

Field and staff officers.

1 colonel,
1 lieutenant colonel,
1 major,
1 adjutant, (a lieutenant in addition to the lieutenant of companies.)

Non-Commissioned staff.

1 sergeant major,
1 quartermaster sergeant,
1 principal musician,
2 chief buglers, and
10 companies, for the organization of which see above.

A company of infantry (or riflemen) will consist of—

1 captain,
1 first lieutenant,
1 second lieutenant,
4 sergeants,
4 corporals,
2 musicians, and
64 privates, established by order of the President.

A battalion of infantry (or riflemen) will consist of—

Field and staff officers.

1 lieutenant colonel, or major,
1 adjutant, (a lieutenant of one of the companies, but not in addition.)

Non-commission staff.

1 sergeant major,
1 quartermaster sergeant,
1 drum major, and
5 companies, for the organization of which see above.

A regiment of infantry (or riflemen) will consist of—

Field and staff officers.

1 colonel,
1 lieutenant colonel,
1 major,
1 adjutant, (a lieutenant of one of the companies, but not in addition.)

None commissioned staff.

1 sergeant major,
1 quartermaster sergeant,
2 principal musicians, and
10 companies, for the organiziation of which see above.

[TABLE—B.]

Volunteers to be enrolled, but not called into service until further orders.

States.	Number of regiments.	Foot.
Maine,	1	777
New Hampshire,	½	390
Massachusetts,	1	777
Rhode Island,	½	390
Connecticut,	½	390
Vermont,	½	390
New York,	7	5,439
New Jersey,	1	777
Delaware,	½	390
Pennsylvania,	6	4,662
Maryland,	2	1,554
Virginia,	3	2,331
North Carolina,	1	777
South Carolina,	1	777
Louisiana,	2	1,554
Michigan,	1	777
Florida,	½	390
Iowa,	1	777
Wisconsin,	1	777
Alabama,	½	390
	39	24,486

[TABLE—C.]

Volunteers called for from different States for immediate service.

States.	Number of regiments.	Description & am't of force.	
		Horse.	Foot.
Arkansas,	1½	789	388
Mississippi,	1	—	777
Alabama,	1	—	777
Georgia,	1	—	777
Tennessee,	3	789	1554
Kentucky,	3	789	1554
Missouri,	1	789	—
Illinois,	3	—	2331
Indiana,	3	—	2331
Ohio,	3	—	2331
Texas,	1½	789	388
	22	3945	13,208
			3,945
			17,153

By His Excellency, WM. A. GRAHAM, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the State of North Carolina:

A PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS, under the provisions of the Act of Congress, entitled an Act providing for the prosecution of the existing War between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, approved the 13th of May, instant, the President of the United States hath made a requisition on the State of North Carolina for one regiment of Infantry Volunteers to be "enrolled and held in readiness for muster into the service of the United States," the said Regiments to comprise ten companies each consisting of 1 Captain, 1 First Lieut., 1 2d Lieut., 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Musicians, and 64 Privates.

And being fully assured that the citizen soldiers of the State are ready to meet this call to patriotic duty with promptness and alacrity, I do hereby enjoin and solicit that 10 Companies of Volunteers each of the number and with the officers aforesaid, be as soon as practicable formed and enrolled, to the end that they may be returned to the Secretary of War, as ready to be mustered into the service of the United States. No private or non-commissioned officer can be received "who is apparently over 45 or under 18 years of age, and who is not in physical strength and vigor." Every Company, when the requisite number is enrolled, will be entitled to elect the Company Officers; and Field Officers will be appointed for the Regiment, by the time of the completion of the enrolment.

As soon as any Company may be completed as above set forth, the Captain thereof will make report to the Adjutant General. If a greater number of Companies or men, shall be offered, than that required, a selection from those tendered will be made by lot. Early information is desired to be communicated to the Adjutant General of the progress of the enrollment: and all Military Officers in this State will cause this requisition to be made known generally to those under their command—that all who duly estimate the high honor of their country and are inclined to rally around her banner in this crisis, may be afforded the opportunity to volunteer their services.

Given under my hand, and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, [L. S.] at the City of Raleigh, this 22d of May, A. D. 1846, and of our Independence the 70th.

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. HILL, Secretary of State.

The Rio Grande.—We presume our readers all understand that the *Rio Grande*, *Rio Bravo* and *Rio del Norte*, are so many different names of the same great River, which rises in the Southern slope of the Rocky mountains and runs nearly due South almost 2,000 miles into the Gulf of Mexico. Its course is in good part through a thinly peopled desert, in some places mountainous, in others composed of wide, sterile plains. Valuable mines of gold and silver exists in the province of Santa Fe, some 1,500 miles from its mouth. The river is generally rapid and rocky, rendering navigation dangerous if not impossible, but we believe it may be ascended by steamboats some 4 to 500 miles. Matamoras, some 70 to 80 miles from the Gulf, is the usual head of navigation.

Let the slandered take comfort—it is only at fruit trees that thieves throw stones.

FROM THE ARMY.

[Per Steamer Col. Harney at New Orleans.]
Correspondence of the New Orleans Tropic.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, May 13.

At the receipt of the news of the first battle I wrote you a short account, the result of the second is now on hand, and it is most decisive. It now appears that the Mexicans had only five thousand men in the field at the first battle, and four thousand stowed away in the chapparal near the battle ground. It was their intention to have made but a slight attack the first day, but being so closely pressed they were obliged to fight in order to make good their retreat to where the four thousand were in the chapparel. In the first fight a general officer had his head shot off, it is not yet ascertained who he was, as his body was recognised by his dress as he lay upon the field.

Gen. Taylor advanced the morning of the first battle into the chapparel, then sent 800 picked men under the charge of Capt. McCall. to reconnoitre; he advanced unmolested until near 3 P. M., (the army following at a distance.) when Capt. McCall sent word to General Taylor that he had received a charge of grape from the enemy, and lost two men.

The army was then deployed, and Capt. May, 2nd Dragoons, ordered to charge the battery that had thrown the grape, and to take it if he lost every man; he obeyed orders, took the battery of four guns, and lost but one man. The battery was commanded by Gen. De la Vega, who was taken prisoner.

Our little army then rent the air with their huzzas, and rushing shouting upon the enemy, committing the most dreadful havoc among them, taking eight pieces of artillery, 155,000 rounds of cartridge, and 500 packed mules. Gen. Arista's camp-bedstead contained all his private and public baggage papers, which latter will be of great value, as we now not only have the key to the whole campaign, which will enable Gen. T. to form his plans so as to entirely defeat their designs.

We took all and every thing they had, four hundred prisoners and the army baggage.—The enemy had between 8 and 9,000 troops in the battles, but we with 1,800 troops completely routed them.

We exchanged prisoners, got Capt. Thornton, Hardee and his little band. Our officers while prisoners were well treated, having lived with Ampudia ever since they were taken. Gen. Taylor would not exchange for Lieut. Deas as a prisoner of war, as it would be sanctioning his crossing the river, which he did not, having reprobated his crossing in the severest manner.

In this second and glorious battle we lost about the same number of men as in the first, but had more officers wounded. Capt. Walker with his heroic band of Rangers, was the last that fired at the Mexicans, the army left him and his comrades on the bank of the river shooting them as they attempted to cross.

To-morrow General Taylor leaves here to make an attack on Matamoras, in connection with Com. Connor, who has sent a boat expedition up the river.

I forgot to mention that General Taylor arrived here yesterday with all our wounded, between 50 and 60, with Gen. Romulus De la Vega, one Mexican Capt. and two Lieuts. who go with this letter in the Col. Harney.

The Augusta from New Orleans arrived last evening. The mules from Matamoras, some 500, were sent in to-day, as well as the Mexican wounded.

I should not forget to mention, that all the shell, ball and grape shot of the Mexicans are made of brass or copper. This letter I must close, with details of glory enough for one day.

[*Correspondence of the Tropic.*]

Announcement of the coming of Volunteers—Unexpected arrival of Com. Connor at Brazos Santiago—General Taylor starts for Matamoras—Com. Connor reinforces Point Isabel—Excitement—News from the battle-field—Retreat—Capture of Artillery—Mexican officer shot by his own men—Capt. Page wounded—Louisiana Volunteers—Uncle Sam's Sailors on shore.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, May 10.

Since my last (not received) we have had two arrivals, the New York and brig Millandon. The last brought the news that six steamboats with four thousand volunteers were about starting when she left. This news made us most cheerful, as we could not have then expected the result that has since taken place with our troops.

Despatches had been sent to Vera Cruz by Gen. T., contents to us subs unknown, but rumor would have it, aforesaid Vera Cruz was to have been bombarded. Judge of our surprise then when at day-light on the morning of the 8th, after the whole squadron (Falmouth excepted) appeared off our harbor.—The Commodore had not received his despatches from her, but was informed at Vera Cruz, that the Mexicans had marched 6 or 7,000 troops across by land to assist Gen. Arista in whipping Gen. Taylor.

Commodore C. therefore, thought very wisely that his presence here would do some good in the way of reinforcements. Gladly was he welcomed, as General Taylor had marched out the evening previous to meet and conquer the enemy, taking with him twenty-two hundred men, teamsters included with two hundred and fifty teams loaded with ammunitions, provisions, &c., which the Mexicans were no doubt apprized of as the teams had been loaded ever since Monday last, awaiting the orders for a march at a moment's warning.

Gen. T. left Point Isabel with little over 400 men to defend it. Major Monroe, commanding here, sent a requisition to Com. Connor for as many men as he could spare, as we heard firing about 2 P. M. of the 8th, which continued with but little intermission until dark. Com. C. sent ashore 250 men, and on the 9th, 4 or 500 more, which makes this place strong enough to withstand an attack against 20,000 men.

Believe me when I say there was the greatest excitement here all the afternoon of the 8th, as we could plainly hear the cannonading from the field of battle.

On the evening of the 8th, Mr. Murray and Mr. Bacon volunteered to go and find out the result.

On the morning of the 9th, a black boy came into camp, gave a history of the fight, which was about time, but as he had run away and left his team, he was not believed.

At 3 P. M. of the 9th, Messrs. M. and B. returned, and stated as follows:

"They got to Gen. Taylor's present camp, sixteen miles from here, at 3 A. M., there learned that the army marched until about 13 miles from here, when they saw the Mexicans drawn up in battle array across his road, he immediately gave his orders for the teams to halt until the 2nd Brigade had passed. The Mexicans were on the prairie near the edge of the Chapparal; when Taylor got within about three-quarters of a mile, they opened upon him with their flying artillery; Gen. Taylor arrived with Capt. Duncan and Major Ringgold's companies, and at it they went until about sun-set, when the Mexicans had retreated to the edge of the Chapparal, and ceased firing.

After which, Gen. Taylor fired ten or fifteen guns at them, and set to work throwing up two breast-works. At daylight, the Mexicans were in the edge of the Chapparal. A council of war was held by Gen. Taylor, and it was agreed that one Brigade should advance up to the Chapparal in hopes to draw the Mexicans into a renewal of the fight, but the more the troops advanced upon them, the more they warnt there—the Mexicans having retreated, leaving three pieces of artillery, and any quantity of ammunition—from FOUR to SIX HUNDRED DEAD upon the field, and God only knows how many wounded that they took away. One Mexican, who was stationed at one of their batteries, says every body but himself at the batteries was killed—says the guns beat any thing they ever dreamed of, they were so quick. One of the Mexican officers, in trying to rally his men, found he could not, and commenced to cut them with his sword, when his troops shot him dead. We had 11 killed, and about 10 mortally wounded.

Capt. Page of the 3d, had all the lowerpart of his face shot off with a cannon ball—it is thought he will recover, though horribly mutilated. Major Ringold had the fleshy part of both his legs shot through, and horse killed—none of his bones broken, which is wonderful. Our informent says the field of battle was strewed with the dead, and they could hear the groans of the Mexican wounded all night at Gen. T's camp. The Mexicans were commended by Gen. Majia. There is no doubt they have retreated across the river. When the volunteers arrive you may depend you will hear of them "revelling in the halls of the Montezumas," or peace and good will, will be whipped into those bombastic Mexicans. It is a matter of surprise that so few were lost on our side.

The monotony of this place has been relieved the last two days by the drilling of "Uncle Samuel's" "web-feet" or 'barnaclebacks' that came here from the Squadron. You would be surprised to see with what dexterity & precision they go through their evolutions with the muskets, no one could resist a laugh to hear some of their sayings. One old salt said this morning "Damn and blast my eyes! here is a ship ashore, and poor Jack on his beam ends."—This speech was addressed to himself when looking on the tent that had been pitched, and was of sufficient dimensions to hold about fifty-two.

One third of the whole number of the men from the squadron are Marines, the balance Tars. I should picture to myself a soldier riding on horseback or a cow, as soon as I should see 4 or five hundred sailors going into war with muskets on their shoulders, but you could not restrain them from going against the Mexicans with only a knife and fork, if you would only shew them a chance, for they are all "eager for the fray."

Yours, &c.

In the decisive battle Gen. Taylor lost about sixty killed and wounded, among whom there were three officers, viz: Lieut. Inges, of the Dragoons; Lieut. Cochran, of the 4th Infantry, and Lieut. Chadburn, of the 8th Infantry. Among the wounded are Col. McIntosh of the 5th Infantry; Lieut. Col. Payne, 4th Artillery, and Capt. Hooe, 5th Infantry—most of them slightly, and none supposed mortally.

Major Ringgold, well known as the commander of the Flying Artillery, also died on the 11th, from wounds received in the action of the 8th.

Capt. Page, who was wounded in the same engagement, we are happy to state, is rapidly recovering. Lieut. Luther, also slightly wounded, is convalescent.

From the N. O. Tropic.

STILL LATER FROM THE ARMY.
THE GALVESTON ARRIVED!!

The Galveston is just in, having left Brassos Santiago on the evening of the 13th. We hasten to lay the news by her before our readers.

[*From the Galveston Civilian of the 15th.*]

On the morning of the 13th of May, Gen. Taylor and his staff, with the guard that had brought down the train, &c., started for his camp. He was met by an express a few miles from Point Isabel, informing him that 8,000 fresh troops had arrived in Matamoras; 2,000 of which had crossed over, and 1100 more had crossed the Rio Grande at Barita, near the Bocachica, not more than 8 miles from Point Isabel. Gen. Taylor returned to Point Isabel at once, and made preparations to leave the next day with such forces as were arriving. The steamship Galveston landed 450 Infantry, (Regulars and Volunteers); the Augusta landed about 250; Captain Price arrived via Padre Island from Corpus Christi, with his company of 70 mounted Rangers. They all reached the Point on the 13th. The Telegraph and James L. Day will doubtless land their troops, amounting to upwards of 800 at Point Isabel on the 14th. Great credit is due to Capt. Jeremiah Smith, of the steamship Cincinnati, and Capt. R. McBaker of the Monmouth, for the skill, energy and promptness, shown in the management of their boats in transporting troops and supplies across the Bay at the Brassos Santiago.

Gen. Paredes is at the head of 15,000 troops, on his way to Matamoras. It may possibly be that the fresh troops arrived at Matamoras, is the advance division of his army. No doubt the enemy were fully advised that Gen. Taylor had left for Point Isabel, and their plan is to try and capture him on his return, whilst a strong force crossing above, is to come down upon his army. Gen. Taylor appeared highly pleased with the intelligence; for since the war has opened and *no mistake*, the excitement and activity attending operations opens a new era to his vigorous achievements, and all have marked how much better he looks than when confined to the "masterly inactivity" of the Corpus Christi campaign.

THE FORT.

The Mexicans have continued their firing into the fort opposite Matamoras, nearly ever since General Taylor left the works.

The brave and gallant Major Brown died on —— from a wound received in his thigh by the explosion of one of the enemies' shells. His wound was not considered dangerous, but as he was placed in one of the bomb-proof burrows, mortification ensued, from the want of fresh air. His death is deeply deplored by the army; his intrepid conduct in foiling every attempt of the enemy to reduce the Fort, prepared them in a measure to anticipate the result of these conflicts with our brave army. The strength of the Fort and skill with which it is defended, is incomprehensible to the Mexicans, and indeed well it might be, for they have thrown upwards of 1400 shot and shell into the works, and every morning they present the same appearance—our loss has only been two or three in the Fort The constant practice the enemy have had in firing at it, has taught them the proper bearing to give to their guns, and almost every shot falls within the works. The Fort is never idle, and the ramparts and dwellings of Matamoras exhibit ruins as plainly as those of a hundred Centuries when gaping forth their lamentation of lo! and behold what desolation is here.

The sloop-of-war St. Mary's arrived from Pensacola on the 10th; the steamer Mississippi on the 12th from Vera Cruz. The Bainbridge is off the Rio Grande, enforcing the blockade. The schr. Flirt sailed for New Orleans on the 7th.

It is stated that an expedition is to be sent by boats of the squadron to take the town of Barita, 16 miles from the mouth of the river, where there is a military force.

Gen. Vega, is the Col. Vega that was captured by the Texan forces at the Slaughter of San Jacinto. He was also at the Fall of the Alamo, and is a brave and accomplished officer.

In a postcript of the Picayune, we find the following:—

The Mexican army was so confident of victory that every preparation had been made to celebrate it; but all their preparations fell into the hands of the Americans. In their flight many of the Mexicans took to the river, and were drowned in their attempts to swim it.

Gen. Taylor reached his camp the afternoon of the action. Leaving there with his whole force, he started the next morning for Point Isabel, and arrived there the evening of the 10th without molestation. The morning of the 11th he started back for his camp opposite Mattamoras. We need not say that he and his army are in the highest spirits.

AFFAIRS ON THE FRONTIER.

The following anecdote, connected with the decisive battle of the 9th, is too good to be omitted:

"The battle commenced by heavy cannonading on both sides. Gen. Taylor, in passing his lines, accosted Capt. Mays of the 2d dragoons, and told him—'your regiment has never done anything yet—you must take that battery.' He said nothing, but turned to the command and said—'we must take that battery—follow!' He made a charge with three companies—at least with the remainder of three companies—supported by the 5th and 8th regiments of infantry. They cleared the breast-work, rode over the battery, wheeled and came through the enemy's line, whilst the fire of the Infantry was so deadly in its effects to carry all before it. Capt. Mays made a cut at an officer as he charged through—on his return, he found him standing between the wheels of a cannon—fighting like a hero. He was asked if he was an officer? Capt. Mays answered him in the affirmative, when he presented his sword, remarking—'You receive Gen. Vega a prisoner of war? Capt. Mays gave him in charge of one of his sergeants, who had lost his horse in the charge, ordering him to conduct him to Gen. Taylor out of the line."

In this charge, Capt. Gage, a brave and gallant officer, fell. A complete panic ensued on the part of the enemy, and they fled in every direction, many being drowned in attempting to cross the river.

"Eight pieces of artillery fell into our hands, and innumerable quantity of small arms, munitions, baggage, camp equipage, military chest containing a large quantity of gold, Gen. Arista's carriage, baggage, port folio with all his official correspondence with the Government, with full plans of the campaign, and instructions from the Mexican Government, authorizing him to send Gen. Taylor and his army, when taken prisoners, to the city of Mexico; to treat Gen. Taylor and his officers with such care and attention as becomes the magnanimity of the great Mexican nation.—Four or five hundred head of mules, &c., with a large number of stands of colors.

The plan of the campaign and the instructions from his Government, ordered him to take possession of Point Isabel, this was to be the brief act of hostility, he was to fortify it as strongly as possible. He was likewise ordered to take possession of the mouth of the river, and fortify it at once."

Some 400 Mexicans were buried at the last accounts, but doubtless hundreds lie dead among the Chaparal.

Capt. May's attack is spoken of as being one of those splendid efforts which would have adorned the brightest feather of the plume of Murat, in the palmiest days of his glory. It cost him 18 horses, with a few of the gallant riders. The victory, says the Extra from which we copy, entirely belongs to the U. S. Army. No volunteers having arrived in time to share in the honors of the day. It will convince our country that West Point affords the material of exhibiting the courage and bravery of American soldiers.

I trust we will hear no more of dismounting our gallant Dragoons, the affair of the 9th shows them to be the arteries of our defence.

The redoubtable hero, Gen. Ampudia, commanded the 2d Division of the Mexican army. It is said he was the first man to make good his escape to Matamoras, where he reported that Arista had betrayed the army.

The Civilian states that an expedition is to be sent by the boats of the squadron to take the town of Barita, 16 miles from the mouth of the river, where there is a military force.

We copy from the same paper the annexed paragraphs:

A letter has been received here by General Johnson, from Gov. Henderson, dated the 8th inst., in which the Governor states that he was about to leave for Corpus Christi—to assume his position, we presume, in the command of the volunteers of the State, according to the resolution of the Legislature.

Gen. Johnson has been ordered to report to his Excellency at Corpus Christi.

Two companies volunteers arrived here from Houston, for the army under Gen. Taylor, the first under M. K. Snell, on Tuesday night; the other under Captain Osirander, on Wednesday night. They are a rugged looking body of men, and have mostly seen service, and shed blood—their own or their enemies'—under the banner of Texas, in days gone by.

From the Austin Democrat, of the 6th inst., we learn that Governor Henderson, under instructions from Gen. Taylor, has made a requisition upon the militia of the State, for seven companies of mounted men, in addition to the forces before called in the field to operate against Mexico.

From the N. O. Courier, May 19.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Arrival of the James L. Day—General Taylor crossing the Rio Grande!!!—Flight of the Mexicans!!!

By the arrival of the James L. Day, this morning from point Isabel, which she left on the 16th instant, we have obtained the following intelligence from the seat of war, which we lose not a moment in communicating to our readers:

The Day arrived at Point Isabel on Thursday morning, 14th May—and on Saturday the 16th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., got off, crossed the bar, and got under way at 12, M.

On Saturday, 16th, at 10 o'clock, P. M., met a steamer standing to the south, about 7 miles distant, supposed to be the New York, for Brazos St. Jago.

On Thursday, 14th instant, Gen. Taylor left Point Isabel for his camp near Matamoros, with about 200 troops.

On the 15th, two companies of volunteers, Captains Desha and Stockton, U. S. regulars amounting together to about 1,000 under command of Col. Wilson, marched for Barita.

On Saturday morning, 16th, intelligence was received from Gen. Taylor, that he intended making a bridge across the Rio Grande with his wagons by driving them in the river and lashing them together, thus far every thing looked favorable for his success in crossing the Rio Grande.

List of vessels at Brazos St. Jago, May 16th, 1846:—Schooner Enterprise, Trainer, arrived 15th inst; brig Millidon, arrived on the 14th, beat hard in crossing the bar, not much damage; schooner Gertrude, Flanders, arrived on the 16th; brig Verginie, J. M. Hood, master, arrived on the 14th, 7 days from Pensacola, with two companies of Artillery under command of Captains Webster and Taylor, and sailed for New Orleans on Saturday, 16th inst.

On the 5th, the schooner Augusta sailed for the Island Saint Joseph, with all the wounded men taken from the battles on the 8th and 9th instant, that were able to be transported.

Men-of-war lying off the Rio Del Norte:

Mississipi, Cumberland frigate, Potomac, Lawrence, Raratan, Saint Mary's, Somers and the armed schooner Santa Anna, commanded by Lieut. Renshaw.

PASSENGERS:

H. N. Clark, Capt. J. M. Hood, Capt. Overstreet, Lieut. Col. Pierce, U. S. A., W. Weaver, and 12 on deck.

Arrived at the Balize, Monday, May 18th, 1846, 1-2 past seven o'clock, P. M.—Passed the ships Princess Royal, Swenden, Burlin and steam schooner Florida bound out.

An extra from the Tropic office contains some interesting letters from Point Isabel, written by persons in the volunteer companies from this place.

One of them mentions the rumor of 7,000 Mexicans being in the vicinity—but this turned out to be erroneous.

Gen. Taylor left the Point on the 13th with one company of artillery and one of dragoons—the General was dressed as a farmer and tavelled on a light wagon, driven by a negro.

Col. Wilson with 1,000 regulars and volunteers. was to take possession of a town called Barita, on the high bank of the river.

Captain Forno, with 5 companies, arrived at the Point in the morning of the 15th.

Colonel Twiggs distinguished himself in the battles of the 8th and 9th.

All the letters state that the passage to the Point was very pleasant. All the men in good spirits and anxious to show their spunk to the enemy.

From the N. O. Bulletin, May 22.

STILL LATER.

By the arrival of the steamer Alabama, Captain Windle, we have accounts from Point Isabel up to 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th.

A courier had arrived from Barita a few hours previous to the departure of the Alabama, with intelligence that that place had been taken possession of on Monday last, by the volunteers and regulars under Col. Wilson, wilhout opposition, or without any Mexicans having made their appearance.

Gen. Taylor had arrived safe at the camp with the two hundred and fifty wagon loads of supplies with which he left Point Isabel on the 14th. He was to have crossed the Rio Grande on Sunday last at 1 o'clock, at some point within three or four miles of the camp and take possession of Matamoras, in doing which, it is supposed the enemy did not oppose him, as no firing had been heard up to the time the Alabama left, and two thousand Mexicans had been seen to move out of the town and take up their march towards the interior.

It has been ascertained, with certainty, that the number of the killed and wounded of the enemy during the battles of the 8th and 9th, largely exceeded a thousand, while the killed and wounded of our army numbered but 156. The wounded officers were doing well. Two privates have died of their wounds since the James L. Day left.

The steamer Sea having arrived on the morning of the 19th, two complete regiments of Louisiana Volunteers, those of Colonels Marks and Walton, were ashore. They were encamped on the Brazos Island, and were to march with Gen. Smith at their head, on the evening of the day the Alabama left, or on the next morning, to join Col. Wilson's detachment at Barita. They were in good health and spirits.

The frigate Raritan and the steam-frigate Mississippi had left the mouth of the Rio Grande, the former, it was supposed, for Vera Cruz.

A small vessel had arrived from Galveston with 60 Texan volunteers.

Foreign News.

Arrival of the Britannia—Fifteen days later from Europe.

By the arrival of the steam ship Britannia at Boston, on the 21st instant, we have intelligence from England up to the 4th instant, the day upon which the Britania sailed.

The news which the Britania brings out is not of very striking importance.

The cotton market has fully sustained the improved feeling that ruled when the last steamship sailed. The sails of Saturday 2d, Monday 4th, amounted to 9,000 bales, including a portion taken on speculation and for export. The market was quiet and the rates current on the previous week paid with scarcely any alteration; if any thing, we should say it was in favor of the buyer.

Sales have been made of Western Canal Flour at 25s. 6d. to 26s. 6d.; Philad. 24s. to 24s. 6d.; N. Orleans 23s. 6d. to 24s.; N. York sour 22s., and one or two parcels of prime white and mixed Wheat at 7s. per 70 lbs.

The Irish Coercion Bill has passed its first reading by a majority of 149 for Ministers.

The tone of the English press on American affairs, seems to be more moderate than at last dates. We quote the following paragraph from the European Times:

"The accounts which came to hand from America recently had no visible effect on the price of the English securities. The settlement of the Oregon on the basis of the 49th parallel continues to be regarded as a thing that must be—as a fair settlement, to which the leading statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic will combine to give their aid. The interminable discussions on the subject in the Senate bear a striking affinity to the dreary waste of words in the English House of Commons on the Coercion and Corn Bills.

County Candidates.

We are requested to announce W. R. Hooks, Esq., as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Wayne county.

We are authorrzed to announce the following Democraric ticket for Onslow county:

FOR THE SENATE—William Ferrand.
FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—Harvey Cox.
FOR SHERIFF—W. D. Humphrey.

DIED.

At Washington City, on the 25th inst., in the 26th year of his age, after a short but severe illness of a week, Benjamin, son of the Hon. Jesse E. Speight, Senator from Mississippi.

James Leonard,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is prepared to make

Iron Gates, Balustrades, Fire Proof Door and Window Shutters,

and also to SHOE HORSES, at his Blacksmith Shop on Water street.

Wilmington, N. C, May 29, 1846 36-y

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Hams,		a	8
Middlings,		a	7½
Shoulders,	6½	a	7
Hog round,	7½	a	7¾
Western,	5	a	6½
BEESWAX,	25	a	27
BUTTER,	14	a	18
BEEF, bbl. mess,	9 00	a	00
prime,	5 50	a	6 50
CORN,	70	a	
" Meal,		a	90
COFFEE,	8½	a	9½
COTTON,	5	a	6½
CANDLES, tallow,	12	a	14
sperm,	30	a	35
Adamantine,	26	a	30
FEATHERS,	30	a	33
FLOUR,—Canal,	6 75	a	7 00
Fayetteville,	4 75	a	5 25
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	1 00	a	1 12½
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LARD,	7½	a	
Western,	6½	a	7
LIME, Thomastown,	1 00	a	1 06
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
River, Flooring boards,	10 00	a	11 50
wide, do.	6 00	a	0 00
Scantling,		a	4 00
Timber,	4 00	a	5 00
MOLASSES, W. I.	21	a	23
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	13	a	14 00
2, "	7 50	a	8 50
3,	4 00	a	0 —
NAILS,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES, Yellow, Turpt.		a	1 50
Virgin dip,		a	2 00
hard,			0
Tar,	1 10	a	1 12½
Pitch,	25	a	1 37½
Rosin No. 1,	1 55	a	2 50
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	25	a	00
Sp. Turpt.		a	22½
OIL, Sperm,		a	1 00
PEASE, Ground,	—	a	—
Black eye,	65		70
Cow,	60	a	65
PORK,—per bbl.			
Northern Mess,	14 50	a	15 00
Prime,		a	10 75
fresh,	5 00	a	5 50
RICE,	4 00	a	— —
rough, bush	1 10	a	1 20
SALT, Turks Island, bushel		a	45
Liverpool, sack,	1 12½	a	1 15
SOAP,	4	a	5½
SHINGLES, country,	1 50	a	2 00
contract,		a	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	30	a	33
Gin,	31	a	33
Whiskey,	25	a	
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	40
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. bbl. rough,	15 —	a	
dressed,	7		8 —
R. O. Hhd. rough,	—	a	— 00
dressed,	00	a	10 00
SUGAR, West India,	7½	a	8½
New Orleans,	6½	a	7½
loaf	13	a	14
TALLOW,	7	a	7½
TOBACCO, leaf,	3 00	a	3 75
VARNISH,	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	34	a	45

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,		1 pr. ct. prem	
" "	New York,	1 "	"
" "	Boston,	1 "	"

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK

Naval Stores, 25 a 30 cts. Spirits Turp 50 per bbl,
Rice, 15 cts. per hundred
Cotton, 90c per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $3 00 per hogshead.
Lumber, $4 a $6 00 per m.

To Philadelphia.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 30 a 33c. Lumber $5.

Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per cubic foot.

To Baltimore.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores 30 a 33c. Lumber $5.

Cotton, $1 25, Yarns 6c. per cubic foot.

To Boston.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 35c.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 28.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine receded to $1 50 for Yellow, and $2 for Virgin, on Saturday last, and prices have not varied materially from those rates, since that day. The quantity arriving is small, but at the same time operators hold off, consequently sales are not brisk. We have heard of a small sale of Spirits at 22½c., and we understand that the article is offered at 22c. TAR—last sales $1 06½; not much arriving, and demand small.

TIMBER AND LUMBER—There is a large quantity of Timber on the market, unsold, with little or no demand—last sales $4 to $5. Also a large quantity of River Lumber, principally Flooring, last sales $10 00—Scantling $4 00—Wide Boards $6 00.

STAVES—Red Oak hhd. $7 to $8.

SHINGLES—$1 50.

FLOUR—Sales in lots at $4¾, $5 and $5¼, for Fayetteville.

HAY—Considerable has arrived—sales have been for 78 bales Eastern, $1 12½—at auction, 50 bales Eastern at $1 a $1 12½—last sale of New York at $1 00.

LARD—Dull—sales of Western at 6½ to 7c, in kegs—barrels North Carolina dull at 7½c.

LIME—Arrivals of 1400 casks—1200 sold at $1 06, and 200 at $1 00.

MEAL—Sells readily at 90 cents.

MOLASSES—No change or sales to notice.

PORK—Sales at auction of Western Mess at $12¾ to $13—Prime at $11½.

BACON—N. C. Bacon is in good supply and dull—sales of Western Sides at 6½c—Shoulders 5 a 5½ cents.

LIQUORS—Dull—a sale of 50 barrels N. O. Whiskey, by auction, at 24c.; sale stopped.

SUGARS—No change.

CORN—A small flat load afloat, is held at 70c. From store 75 to 80c.

Regimental Orders.

ORDERS NO. 2.

HEAD QUARTERS, 30TH REGIMENT NORTH-CAROLINA MILITIA.

Wilmington, N. C., May 28th, 1846.

THE Companies composing the 30th regiment of N. C. Militia, are hereby ordered to appear at Wilmington, on Friday, the 12th day of June next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for the purpose of raising volunteers, in compliance with the proclamation of the Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the State of North Carolina.

By order of the Colonel commanding.

JOHN McRAE, Jr.,
Adj't 30th reg't N. C. M.

May 29, 1846. 36-2t

LIME.

1200 CASKS fresh Thomaston Lime, for sale by

M29 36-tf] J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

May 21—schr Southerner, Baker, Providence, to Barry & Bryant.

schr Smithville, Williams, Lockwoods Folly, to G W Davis.

22—brig Clarendon, Clapp, Boston, to G W Davis.

schr Alaric, Purnell, New York, to E J Lutterloh.

schr John, Healy, Thomaston, to Barry & Bryant.

sloop Gleaner, Rabun, Shallotte, to G W Davis.

23—brig Narragagutts, Leighton, New York, to E Dickinson.

schr Merchant, Bragg, New York, to E Dickinson.

schr Wm Hart, Gandy, Philadelphia, to E J Lutterloh.

schr New York, Sleeper, Antigua, via St Thomas, to Russell & Gammell.

24—brig Tangier, Griffin, New York, to G W Davis.

brig Joseph, Mayo, New York, to G W Davis.

schr A F Thorn, Sandford, New York, to E J Lutterloh.

schr American Eagle, Marsden, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.

schr Ellen, Edwards, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.

schr Onslow, McDonald, Charleston, to Sanford & Smith.

27—brig Pandora, Towle Charleston, to Barry & Bryant.

CLEARED.

May 22—brig Peruvian, Watson, New London, by G W Davis.

schr Mary Eliza, McCumber, Onslow, by G W Davis.

schr Jonas Smith, Collett, New York, by R W Brown.

schr Champion, Farrow, Middleton, N C, by Wm Cooke.

schr Harrison Price, Beaston, Newport, R I, by E J Lutterloh,

The Harrison Price in going down the river struck on the middle shoal, knocked off her rudder, and was obliged to put back.

25—brig Nonpariel, Pope, Boston, by Russell & Gammell.

schr Onslow, McDonald, Washington, N C, by Wm Cooke.

27—schr E S Powell, Murch, New York, by G W Davis.

Summer Goods.

RECEIVED per schooners Alaric and A F Thorn, and will be sold low for CASH,

7 dozen Plaited Bosom Shirts,
2 " Striped do do
2 " Summer Cravats,
2½ " Black and Fancy Ties,
3½ " do do Knots,
2 " French Silk Suspenders,
3 " Cotton under Shirts,
2 " White Linen Thread Gloves,
1 " colored do do do
4 " White ½ Hose,
2 " Colored ½ do
3 " Black Italian Cravats,
1 " English do

M29] CHARLES BARR.

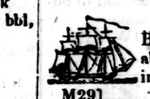
Bates' Patent Shower Bath.

A FEW of these convenient portable Baths, just received. This Bath is seven feet in height, and occupies a space of only two square feet upon the floor. It is designed for chamber use, and makes a very pretty piece of furniture.

For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

May 29. 1846

For Providence, R. I.



THE good schr Southerner, Capt Baker, will sail for Providence, in about a week. For passage, she having good accommodations, apply to

M29] BARRY & BRYANT.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

ONSLOW COUNTY COURT.

May Term, 1846.

David W. Simmons, vs. James H. Barber. } Original Attachment levied on goods and chattels, the property of said Barber.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, James H. Barber, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in August next, replevy and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, JASPER ETHERIDGE, Cl'k.

May 29, 1846 37-6t

Selling off AT COST.

OWING to the large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, I offer rare inducements to those in want of CLOTHING.

My stock is large, and embraces every article that is usually kept in a Clothing Store, all of which I offer at New York cost and charges, for *CASH*.

H. S. KELLY,
May 22, 1846] Market street.

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS Black Eye Peas,
150 do Rice Dousse.

May 22] by BARRY & BRYANT.

Medical Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers having entered into a Medical Co-partnership, the practice of the profession, in all its branches, will henceforth be conducted by them jointly, under the firm of McREE & MEARES. The latter will attend to calls from the country, as well as in town.

JAMES F. McREE, Sen.,
JOHN L. MEARES.

May 22, 1846 36-tf

Glue and Varnish.

12 BRLS. GLUE, and one half barrel COPAL VARNISH. For sale by

M22] BARRY & BRYANT.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

ONSLOW COUNTY COURT.

May Term, 1846.

George Ward, vs. Rob't D. Watson. } Original Attachment levied on goods and chattels, the property of said Watson.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Robert D. Watson, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in August next, replevy and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, JASPER ETHERIDGE, *Clk.*

May 29, 1846 36-6t

Mackerel and Hay.

100 BBLS. No. 3, Mackerel,
30 half bbls do
40 bundles Eastern Hay. For sale by

May 8] BARRY & BRYANT.

NOTICE.

NEW STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c. &c.

The subscriber has received at his OLD STAND, a full and complete assortment in the above line, to which he respectfully invites the attention of Physicians and Country Merchants. He would take this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his old customers, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their support.

I am in daily expectation of receiving 250 *oz. Sulph. Quinine*, which I will sell during the summer at the lowest possible price. Also, a lot o *Carpenter's Compound Extract Cinchonine*, containing all the properties of Quinine at one third the price. The public may depend en their orders receiving prompt attention.

SODA WATER.

Having fitted up my apparatus with all the late improvements, I will be prepared in a few days to open, and have no hesitation in saving from present facilities I shall be able to prepare that delightful summer beverage in a style not to be surpassed by any Northern establishment. For the accomodation of *LADIES*, I will have the rear of my store neatly fitted up and kept exclusively for their benefit. Ladies will enter by the door on Front street, directly opposite Dr. DeRosset's office. WM. SHAW.

ICE AT RETAIL from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

April 10th, 1846.

REMOVAL.

CHARLES MARECHAL respectfully informs his old customers, friends and the public in general that he has removed to the Store on Water street, situated between the Stores occupied by Messrs. Sandford & Smith and Mr. C. D. Ellis, North of the Custom-house, where he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

consisting principally of Calicoes, from 5 cents to 25 cents per yard; French Muslins and Ginghams; ladies' Shawls and Handkerchiefs, of the latest styles; ladies' Bonnets, of the latest style and fashion, very cheap; silk and cotton Parasols and Umbrellas, of all descriptions. A complete assortment of Hosiery, &c. &c. A general assortment of Ready-made Clothing, cut in the latest style and fashions, and of the best materials. Also, a large assortment of summer and spring stuffs for making every description of clothing.

A large assortment of HATS and CAPS, for spring and summer wear.

SHOES AND BOOTS, of every description.

A general assortment of GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTTLERY, together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention in an advertisement; all of which he respectfully invites the public to call and examine for themselves, as he will sell his goods a little cheaper than such articles were ever offered in this market before, either for cash or country produce.

Wilmington, April 10, 1846. 30

TIMBER AND LUMBER INSPECTOR.

JAMES T. MORRIS would respectfully inform the Timber and Lumber getters of North Carolina, that he has been elected a Timber and Lumber Inspector for the town of Wilmington, and he respectfully solicits the custom of the makers of these articles. He believes from his knowledge of the business, that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

March 13, 1846 26-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed at the last term of the County Court, an Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He feels truly grateful to his old customers, friends, and the public in general, for past favors, and trusts by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JESSE BOWDEN.

M13, 1846 26-1y

CHARLES BARR

CONTINUES his business at his old stand in Market street, between Front and Second, where he would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, to his large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

got up under his own superintendance, expressly for the Southern market. These garments are made by experienced workmen, and warranted for durability and fastness of colors, equal to any that has ever been offered in this or any other place. Persons in want of such articles as are generally kept in a MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, will find it a great saving to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

He has also a large assortment of uncut goods, such as English, French and Belgian CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, which he is prepared to make up at the shortest notice, and warrant a perfect fit or no sale. Gentlemen coming in and wanting clothes made by experienced workmen, will find it to their advantage to give a call.

In addition to his old stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

he has added a splendid assortment of CLOTH DRESS and FROCK COATS, made of the finest French, English and American cloths, and cut in the latest styles for the Southern market. He has also a splendid variety of the newest styles of Spring and Summer WAISTCOATINGS. Also a beautiful assortment of French, English and American fancy and plain Cassimere pants. An entirely new style of Summer SACK and BUSINESS COATS, suited for the Southern climate.

Persons wishing to be fitted in a genteel suit, will please call and pass their own judgment.

Wilmington, N. C., March 20, 1846.

Fire Insurance.

THE subscribers, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg N. York INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandize in town; and, also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium.

M13. [26-1y] KELLY & McCALEB.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.—This Institution, during the month of June, issued ninety new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders	31	To Clergymen	7
To Clerks	10	To Physicians	3
To Agents	4	To Lawyers	4
To Brokers	3	To Mechanics	6
To Manufacturers	2	To Artists	2
To Booksellers and Publishers	2	To Supercargo	1
To Iron Masters	1	To Pres't of a Bank	1
To Dentist	1	To Cash'r of a Bank	1
To Teacher	1	To Gentlemen	2
To Grocers	2	To Ladies	6
		Lives Insured	90

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February, and at this date.

Date,	No. of Policies iss'd.	Gr. Rec'ts.	Loss & Ex.	Am't In.
January 31st	$1086	$124,687	$27,414	$97,272
June 30th	1513	191,997	38,315	153,892
In. since 1st Feb	$427	$67,220	$10,901	$56,313

M. ROBINSON, President.

SAMUEL HANNAY, Sec'y.

The undersigned, agent for the above Company in this town, will receive and transmit applications. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

July 18, 1845.

BLANK CHECKS A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

M'ALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great Evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick.—Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity INSTANTLY. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, STEAMS, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals, the Phlopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five-eights of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumption. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed. Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and all others, McAlister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibily, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to bene fit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and MULTITUDES of the POOR, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Ointment is GOOD."

HEADACHE.

The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with like success.

OLD SORES.

That some Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is, because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.

It removes almost immediately the inflamation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

FEVERS.

In all cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis has passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

IN SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, SORE EYES, QUINCY, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, BROKEN OR SORE BREAST, PILES, ALL CHEST DISEASES, such as ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, PAINS, also, SORE LIPS, CHAPPED HANDS, TUMORS CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DISEASES, and of the SPINE there is probably no medicine now so good—and as for BURNS it has not its equal in the world!

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, MASCULINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE,

No man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens,—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmatives of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then. JAMES McALISTER & Co.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the names of JAMES McALISTER, or JAMES McALISTER & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon EVERY label.

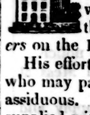
Now we hereby offer a reward of $500 to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

April 3d, 1846.—[30

The above Ointment is for sale in Wilmington, at the CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Price 50 cents for the large, and 25 cents for the small bottles.

HANOVER HOUSE.



THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he has taken this well known and popular HOTEL, and that he will be ready to receive *Boarders* on the 15th of October next.

His efforts to make his house agreeable to those who may patronize him, will be unremitting and assiduous. The HANOVER HOUSE will be supplied with new furniture, clean Beds, and attentive servants. In addition to this, he will be aided in the duties of superintending the "HOUSE," by an active and experienced man. His table will be supplied with every delicacy which this and the Charleston markets can afford.

JOHN S. JAMES.

sept 19, 1845 22-tf

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

H. S. KELLY, MERCHANT TAILOR,

MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

(Next door to Peirson's old stand.)

NOW OCCUPIED AS A

CLOTHING STORE,

BEGS leave to express his gratitude for the very liberal patronage extended to him the past year, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. He would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington, as well as the surrounding country, to his large and extensive stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which embraces every article usually kept in a Merchant Tailoring establishment, to wit: West of England and French fancy colored and black

CLOTHS

AND

CASSIMERES,

of every style, and also a variety of *Light Goods;* Linen Drills, Gambroons, Dratees, Single Mill d Doe Skins. *VESTINGS* of every variety, style and pattern, now on hand, and for sale on as favorable terms as can be afforded.

The above goods will be made to order on the most approved styles and workman-like manner, at short notice. He challenges a comparison with any in point of styles, elegance or workmanship.

He would call particular attention to his

Furnishing Department,

where gentlemen arriving in town wanting an immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style of garment, made and trimmed in every respect equal to those made to order, at unusually low prices.

Coats from	$1 25	to	$10 00.
Pants	" 75	to	5 00.
Vests	" 75	to	5 00.

Shirts of every variety, style and quality—a few dozen *of superior quality.*

Silk Drawers and L. B. C. Shirts, well worthy the notice of those in want, which will be sold at the following low prices; Linen from $1 50 to $3; Cotton, with linen besomes and collars, from 50 cts. to $2 50. In addition to this is the

Outfitting Department,

Comprising a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Hosiery, and Suspenders.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Summer Hats of every style and quality, for sale cheap, and no mistake; Hats from 12½ cents to $6.

Country Merchants can be supplied with ready made Clothing, Hats, &c., cheaper than they ever yet have been sold at. Call and see.

N. B. Terms of doing business: Those who have been in the habit of paying their bills punctually, if required, can have a credit of three months. I have to pay cash for the articles and cannot long lay out of the money.

V. R. PEIRSON having agreed to remain with me through the season, all business transacted by him for me, will be considered the same as myself.

April 3, 1846

Cornelius Myers,

FASHIONABLE HATTER,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to his large and elegant assortment of

Hats and Caps,

for Spring and Summer use. Fine Beaver, Moleskin and Silk Hats, spring style for 1846, a splendid article. Also, 12 dozen Panama Hats, various qualities, from $3 to $6½.

30 dozen Men's, Boys, and Infant's Leghorn Hats, plain and colored, single and double brims. 350 dozen Palm Leaf Hats, embracing every style and quality, and will be sold *CHEAPER* than can be found elsewhere.

Also, a general assortment of *Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Walking Canes, Hat Brushes, Travelling Hat Cases, &c. &c.* which are offered at wholesale or retail, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Country Merchants, Planters, and all others are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the sign of the big hat, North side of Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

April 3, 1846 29-tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wm. B. Meares, dec'd, are hereby notified, that unless payment is made on or before the 15th of January next, suit will be commenced in every instance of failure. C. G. MEARES,

Nov. 28, 1845. 11-tf Executrix

For Sale.

THE STEAM SAW MILL at the foot of Grand street, (near Williamsburgh Ferry, New York city) consisting of a 40 horse power Engine, 4 boilers, 20 feet long, 26 inches diameter, 5 large Drums for running 4 Saw Gates, and now in full operation; can be taken down and removed at small expense. For further information apply to BARRY & BRYANT.

MACKEREL AND ALEWIVES—80 bbls No. 3 Mackerel.

30 bbls Alewives, in good order, and for sale by

M27 G W DAVIS

Corn, Meal, and Cow Peas.

IN store, and for sale by

J9] Wm. COOKE.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

IN the "ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New York, long established and approved Companies. BROWN & DEROSSET, *Ag'ts.*

July 11, 1845. 43-tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law.

Spring Term, A. D., 1846.

Catharine A. Stanly. vs. John W. Stanly. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for three months in the Wilmington Journal and Chronicle, notifying the said John W. Stanly to appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court-house in Wilmington, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

Teste, O. ALDERMAN, *Clerk.*

May 1, 1846 33-3m

Chronicle copy 3 months.

THE subscriber offers the following goods in store, and daily expected by the Alaric, on consignment, for cash or approved city paper:

50 bags Rio Coffee; 10 bbls N O Sugar;
20 boxes Cheese; 5 firkins Butter;
5 bbls superior Whiskey, "Monongahela;"
5 " Apple Brandy; 20 bbls Gin;
20 boxes Mould Candles, 6's and 8's;
2 " S. S. Clarke's superior Tobacco;
2 " Dickinson's do do
25 bbls Whiskey; 1 bag Pimento;
3 boxes Young Hyson Tea;
4 " Souchong do
5 boxes Ground Pepper.

A17] JOHN S. RICHARDS.

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

MR. HUMPHREY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, and of giving all an opportunity of procuring a correct likeness of themselves and friends in his superior style.

Having connection with three of the most successful Daguerreotype Rooms in the State of New York, he has advantages which but few artists can realize.

Portraits taken in a superior style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will effect them in the least.

Daguerreotypes taken by the old process, gilded and colored so as to render them equal to those taken at the present day.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those wishing to engage in the business. Instruction with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room, on Front street up stairs adjoining Dr. Ware's, directly opposite the Chronicle Office.

January 30, 1846. 20-tf

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DR. A. C. EVANS,

HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and completestock of genuine Drugs, Medicines Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles,

100 kegs White Lead, No. 1 to pure,
75 boxes Window Glass, 8X10 to 12X16,
50 lbs. Mercurials, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine,
12 bbls Oil,
25 cans Verdigres and Chrome Green,
1000 lbs. English and American Epsom Salts,
7 doz. Salad Oil,
12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article,)
6 doz. Trusses, including Chases, Ivory pad, Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes)

Sulphate and Acct. Morphine, McMunn's Elixer of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potassa and Iron, Strychnia, Piperine, Henry's Magnesia, Husband's fluid Magnesia, Elatireum, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oils, Cubebs and Copaiva, Granville's Lotions, Wood's Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for children,) French Mustard, &c., with the following PATENT MEDICINES:

Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Syrup of do., Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's Phœnix Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair Tonic, Swaim's Panacea, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Cheesman's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's, Peters's, Lee's, Leidy's, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.

A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable reduction on customary prices.

Physicians and Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going further.

☞All articles warranted genuine or returned.

July 18th, 1845. 44

ADAMS & M'GARY

HAVE OPENED their store in the Parsley buildings, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, where they have and will keep a large assortment of GROCERIES, SHIP STORES and PROVISIONS, among which will be found

6 hhds. P. R. and St. Croix Sugars,	20 Tubs Butter,
50 bags Coffee	50 boxes scaled Herrings
50 brls Canal Flour	30 boxes Sp'm Candles
40 half do. do. do.	10 do brown Soap
50 brls Mess & Prime Beef	fancy do
40 brls do. do Pork	80 kegs White Lead
100 brls Pilot and Navy Bread	20 ½ brls Fulton Market Beef
½ barrels and boxes Crackers	20 ½ " No. 1 and 2 Mackerel
25 brls Whiskey	40 M Segars, assorted.
20 do Rum	SADDLERY
20 do Brandy	Smoked Beef & Tongues
10 do Gin	Oils and Paints
40 chests and ½ chests Tea	Fine Liquors
10 casks Cheese	All kinds of Cordage
	A general assortment of Chandlery.

ALSO—Some very superior TEAS, for family use, in half pound, quatroons and canisters.

N28 11-tf

J. LEONARD,

BLACK-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wilmington, and the surrounding country, that he has located his BLACK-SMITH establishment in the Shop recently occupied by Mr. L. Wood, near Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery, where he is prepared to execute every description of work in his line, viz: Mill and Steam Boat work, make or repair Boilers, and all kinds of Edged Tools, Ploughs, &c. &c., in a substantial and neat manner.

He solicits a share of the public patronage, and will always endeavor to give satisfaction.

WILMINGTON, January 30, 1846. 20-1y

RICE—60 Casks fresh beat, prime quality, for sale by G W DAVIS.

WANTED.—The highest CASH PRICE will be paid for OLD PEWTER, by

J30, 1846 20-tf] HART & POLLEY.

OUTCALT'S SNUFF.

10 HALF barrels in Bladders.

Just received and for sale by

] BARRY & BRYANT.

J. T. SCHONWALD,

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

WOULD take this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to his profession, to merit the support of the community.

He continues to keep on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Gravels, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetter, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula, all kinds of Fevers, &c. &c.

These remedies are all of *purely Vegetable* composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines ever offered to the public.

Charles C. Rhinehardt's

PATENT GLASS PAD

Double and Single Lever Truss, for HERNIA.

Dr. J. T. S. has on hand, and offers for sale, at manufacturer's prices, a large supply of the above Truss, consisting of eighteen different shapes and all sizes. They are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to any ever before invented. He feels confident that a trial of the above Truss will satisfy any one of its superiority.

The above medicines for sale in Princess street, near Ra[illegible] auction and Commission Store[illegible] retail.

Wilming[illegible] 34-[illegible]

Daniel Cromley,

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed one of the INSPECTORS of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS for the Inspection District adjoining Wilmington, tenders his services to the public. To his friends and the public generally, he promises entire devotion to the business of his office, and hopes by his constant attention to the interests of those who may avail themselves of his services, to secure a share of the patronage of the public.

JAMES A. BUNTING.

March 20, 1846 27-tf

New Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has rented the large three story brick building owned by J. A. Sintas, on Front street, between Dock and Market streets, and that he has fitted it up in the most comfortable manner for the reception of BOARDERS. His rooms are neat and airy. His table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford, and he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make those who may favor him with their patronage, comfortable. His charges will be moderate. He respectfully asks the community to give him a trial. G. W. STYRON.

Wilmington, Feb'y 13, 1846 22-tf

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

THE subscriber has just received from the North, at his old stand, one door from the corner of Market and Front Streets, a large supply o

BOOTS and SHOES

of every description, which he offers for sale LOWER than were ever before offered in Wilmington. Ladies and gentlemen wishing Boots, Bootees, Slippers, and Shoes of any kind, will do well to call and examine his stock, as he is determined to sell CHEAPER than such goods have ever been offered in this market.

He will also MAKE TO MEASURE, and repair Boots and Shoes of every description in the best and latest styles.

ALSO—A large supply of

NEGRO BROGANS,

very cheap. JAS. PUNDERFORD.

Dec. 12, 1845. 3-y.

REMOVAL.

I HAVE removed my office to the one lately occupied by Messrs. Burr & West, Auctioneers, second door North of Market street, over Messrs. J. Hathaway & Son's store.

A17] WM COOKE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.

JOHN . RICHARDS.

June 27, 1845

FOR SALE.

THREE HUDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of valuable Turpentine and Timber Land, situate on the Western side of Cape Fear River, on Plummer's Run, back of the lands of John King and Mr. Gillespie. The said lands is two miles from the river, and thirty miles from the town of Wilmington. Apply to the subscriber.

J. G. WRIGHT.

April 24, 1846 32-9t

CORN MEAL and CRACKED CORN; also ground CORN and OATS; constantly on hand. For sale by JOHN S. RICHARDS.

Paradise Distillery.

Orders left at my store on Water street, will be promply attended to. [A24]

DR. J. D. BELLAMY,

HAVING associated with him in practice Dr. WM. W HARRISS, requests all indebted to him to call and settle their accounts by note or otherwise. [May 1, 1846. 33-tf

Notice of Copartnership.

THE subscribers most respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, and the public generally, that they have entered into copartnership under the firm of MATTISON & THOMAS, on Front street, near the Bank of the State, for the purpose of carrying on the CARPENTERING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. One of the firm, lately from the North, having had great opportunities of acquring a correct knowledge of modern Architecture, as practised in the large cities, both with regard to the strength and durability of buildings, as well as the neat and chaste style of their finish, they feel confident that they will be able to make it the interest of gentlemen intending to build, to give them a call. Their system of framing timbers for Factories, Mills, &c., and for roofs of large public buildings, cannot be excelled, and offers great inducements to citizens of other states, where timber is scarce, to procure Frames ready to raise, of the est timber in the world. They will make to order, common and circular Ovalo Sash, circular & fancy, Gothic, Belection or Ogee Sash; Frames and Sash in the perpendicular Gothic style for churches, &c.; Imitation, Grecian and Egyptian Chimney Pieces; Imitation Frontispieces; Common, Continued Rail, or Geomatrical Stair Cases; plain and fluted Portico Columns; Venetian Blinds, Pannel Doors, and any other work in their line of business.

They will also furnish to order Metal Sash, with heavy plate glass for Fancy Shop fronts; Metal and Gilt Side Lights, and Transoms, &c.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Jobbing of all kinds neatly done.

J. B. MATTISON,
R. S. THO[illegible].

Wilmington, N. C., April 10, 1[illegible] 30-3m

ADVAN[illegible]

LIBERAL CASH [illegible]NCES made on consignments of [illegible]ce to my friends in New York. [illegible]N S. RICHARDS.

June 27, 184[illegible]

10[illegible]GAR.

[illegible]uscovado Sugar,
[illegible]ew Orleans do (superior,)
[illegible]do do clarified sugar,
[illegible]uscovado chrystalized do
[illegible] New Orleans do
[illegible]ived and for sale by

A[illegible] BARRY & BRYANT.

FRESH BEEF.

JAMES PETTEWAY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

DROVERS will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.

Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

To the Riding and Travelling Community.

THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valices, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ALSO,—Charriottes, Buggies, Trotting Waggons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.

D5. G. C. H.

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sendind their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Sept. 27, 1844 1y1

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

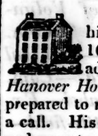
at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

Boarding House.



THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

Livery Stables

are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire.

DAVID THALLY.

N. B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated.

eptember 26th, 1845. 2–12m

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, *Head & Foot Stones, &c.*

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 22-1y

GUNNY BAGS.

2500 TWO Bushel Gunny Bags, just received per barque Martha, from Boston. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Garden Seeds.

A FRESH and full assortment, growth of **1845.** Just received by

F13 22 WM. SHAW.

Rum and Whiskey.

50 BBLS N. E. Rum,
20 do N. O. Whiskey.

Daily expected and for sale by

J2 BARRY & BRYANT.

"Competition, the Life of Trade."

To those wishing Work done in the

MASON LINE,

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, that they have entered into copartnership under the name of

KEEN & HUSTON,

and are now prepared to contract for any kind of work in the *MASON LINE*. Both of them being *MASTER WORKMEN*, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor them with a JOB.—Promising faithfulness and punctuality in the execution of their contracts, they hope to receive a liberal share of patronage.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
MAXWELL HUSTON.

April 3, 1846 29-tf

FLOUR.

125 BBLS. Fayetteville FLOUR,
60 do. Canal do.
50 half bbls. Canal do.

Just received by ADAMS & McGARY.

Nov. 28th, 1845. 11-tf

Goods for sale.

10 BBLS. P. R. Sugar, 20 bbls. Fayetevill Flour,
10 " Mullets, 10 " mess & prime Pork,
20 kegs cut Nails, assorted.
5 hhds retailing Molasses, 2000 lbs. Bacon,
Hats, Shoes, boxes of Candles, Soap, Window Glass, Cypress Shingles, Red Oak Staves, barrels Tar, &c. &c. J. I. BRYAN.

April 10th, 1846. 30-tf